THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

FROM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875. 17

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week.....$1 00
One Square, two weeks..... 1 5
One Square, one month..... 2 00
One Square, three months..... 6 1
One Square, six months..... 10

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to THE SOLID LINES of Advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance

THE TRUE POLICY FOR THE SOUTH.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks the nominee of the Democratic party will be the next President of the United States, and that he ought not to be a New York man, and in this opinion we heartily concur. Not so much, however, because we have any objection to New York men, as because we believe it is the best course for the South to throw its influence and its votes with the men of the West and of the North West.

The true policy of the South to pursue, while keeping her own States united, is to divide those of the section heretofore called the North, but which might be more aptly described as the western and the eastern States. The interests of the eastern and western States of the Northern portion of the Republic are not only diverse but in a great degree hostile. The South can never hope to form a more perfect union with the people of the eastern States than now exists. With the people of the western States the case is very different. Our business interests and theirs are almost identical, both being hostile, so to speak, to those of the eastern States and for the same reason; that is to say, because the eastern States stand in the same relation to us both, the relation of buyer to seller, the relation of creditor to borrower, the relation of capitalist to laborers. These relations sever, and almost necessarily, bring active conflicts more or less bitter between the parties maintaining them. The buyer is willing to give only the lowest price and the seller is willing to take only the highest, and the irrepressible conflict begins at once.

The western States, then, are our natural business allies, and if we would promote our material prosperity, most speedily be made our political allies. It requires but a few figures to show that the southern and western States combined can control the entire national legislation of the country, and if the West shall find that by southern votes its ambition is gratified and its policy enforced, it will take but a short while to create a kindly feeling for the men who give these votes. It is human nature for men to like those whom it is their interest to like, and it is human nature also to court power, no matter in whose hands it may be lodged. The votes of the South in the Electoral College and the votes of the South in the Federal Congress, if properly welded together and cast solidly for the purpose and with the view of advancing and promoting the interest of the South, constitute a power in the nation to which both the eastern and the western States will speedily pay respect. Passion that so long blinded the eyes of the people who fought against us is now fast calming, and the men of the East and of the West are beginning to look once more to their interest. In the future we may expect in the West a very different state of things from that which existed in the past. Heretofore the legislators, both national and local in the western States, were men born and raised in the New England States. So that those States were in fact mere outlying provinces of New England and that could always be counted on to come to the defence of the "old homestead" whenever danger threatened. But that day has passed. From this time forward the western States will be controled by men born upon their soil, and with the coming of this class of men we witness the end of New England dominion.

Now, then, is our opportunity. Let us not throw it away. In our legislative Halls and in political councils let it be our constant endeavor to establish the most friendly relations with the people of the western States.

OUR CENTENNIAL AND THE SETTER PUP.

The New York *Herald*, that astute observer of men and motives, calls editorial attention to the fact that President Grant has declined to accept the invitation to the Centennial Celebration of the Mecklenburg declaration of Independence and sagely suggests by way of explanation that General Grant has accepted so much that this declination may be regarded as an apology to the country for the errors of the past. But cautious and prudent and an adept in the difficult science of picking blackberries on both sides of the fence, the *Herald* is careful to qualify the above declaration with a caution to its readers to remember that the Charlotte people offered the President neither a dog nor a horse—nor a third term.

This habit of refusing things is doubtless a good one, especially in a President, but then it ought to be done politely. Much excuse may be made for the errors of a man going into new business and in his last line Grant is emphatically in a new business. Indeed, prior to his refusal to accept the invitation to Charlotte, the only thing on record that he had refused to accept was that immense setter pup—but then the Express charges were unpaid.

It seems to be generally accepted that the signs of the times in the money markets are confirmatory of the theory that the country is verging towards a steady and prosperous business era. The New York *Evening Mail* remarks that the feeling in Wall street is doubtless somewhat in anticipation of "the good time coming," and is not always controlled by good judgment, but it indicates unmistakably the general conviction of our shrewdest judges of the signs of the times, that the tide has at length begun to turn, that money is seeking investments, and that confidence is coming back, we hope "to stay." That is the general aspect of "the street," as any one can find out who is in doubt of the situation. For the first time since the panic money is pouring into Wall street in large quantities from investors outside of the city, who are exchanging Government bonds for securities that have the "promise and potency" of development in their value.

WHAT GENERAL GORDON THINKS OF THE SITUATION.

General Gordon, of Georgia, has recently given expression to his views about the political condition of the country. He seems very hopeful and evidently thinks there is a better and a brighter day ahead of us. Of course he looks to the Democratic Party for the redemption of the South and for the salvation of the country generally, and he believes if that party shall act with its accustomed wisdom and honesty in framing its platform, it will have no difficulty in electing whatever candidate it may nominate for the next Presidency.

Senator Gordon thinks there are four cardinal purposes that ought to be incorporated into our platform to insure success and then adhered to by the party to insure peace.

These cardinal purposes are:

1st. An honest purpose to reform the abuses of the Radical party, to administer the government fairly, and to dispose of its revenues honestly.

2nd. An honest purpose to bring about kindly and fraternal relations between the now alienated sections of the country, so that the people of this Republic, seeking a common end, defending a common right, building up a common country, shall move forward in harmony and peace.

3rd. An honest purpose to protect the negro in all his constitutional rights and franchises, which purpose ought to be made manifest by a definite, unmistakable pledge from the Southern people in order to disabuse the Northern mind of the idea that the first step that would mark Democratic reascendency would be the return of the negro to a condition of at least quasi slavery.

4th. An honest purpose to return to Constitutional methods, both in the State and in the Federal Government, yielding to the general government all the rights it has or may have under the decisions of the Supreme Court, but insisting upon the right of the States to manage for themselves their own internal domestic affairs.

On this platform with its four cardinal points of honesty, concord, the protection of all citizens in their legal rights and a Constitutional republic, Senator GORDON thinks that any straight out Democrat who has the confidence of the people would certainly be elected, believing as he does that at least two-thirds of the people of America are openly and squarely opposed to the Administration. He thinks the Republicans are hopelessly divided, and that it is no exaggeration to say that fully half of the present Republican party are to-day ready to follow Schurz, Fenton and Hesing Bryant, Evarts and Ferry, who are irrevocably opposed to a third-term, and to the administration wing of the party, which is controlled by Butler, Morton, Conkling, Logan and Edmunds.

The financial question, the Senator thinks, ought to be treated just as the tariff question was treated at Cincinnati, and left to Congress to settle.

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The following utterances are as well worthy of consideration by the readers of the JOURNAL as by those of the *Index and Appeal*, by Carolinians as by Virginians, and we therefore reproduce them this morning with our most cordial endorsement. Our esteemed Petersburg cotemporary says:

"The highest duty of every Southerner who would see the fair fame of his dead brothers rescued from oblivion or aspersion, is to assist in the collection of suitable material for a history of the war from a Southern stand-point. It is impossible that any of those who regarded the whole struggle in the light of a rebellion, could do justice to the motives or to the actions of men who believed they were fighting in a just war of liberty and independence. If the task of presenting to posterity for its judgment, a fair statement and vindication of our people, is ever to be discharged, it must be assumed by the South and the Southern people; and if they fail, the history of the great civil contest will be partizan, prejudiced and for all practical purposes worthless. Even our enemies might well desire, if from no higher motive than curiosity, to hear what we have to say in our own defence. And our own people, bound by every sacred tie to the past, to its record and its actions, must feel the need of some systematic effort to rescue the justice of history from perversion; to maintain the truth against sectionional misrepresentation, and to keep distinct and clean the names of the dead who gave their priceless lives to the defence of the Southern States.

There is nothing political, nothing disloyal, in such a purpose; and such is the mission of the Southern Historical Society. The headquarters of the Association are at Richmond. General Early is the President, and Rev. J. William Jones, D. D., is the Secretary. We are gratified to know that the Society has already accumulated a considerable store of valuable documents and other material of history, in its archives in the State capitol. It is providing for the great work which must be at some time undertaken by a worthy champion and chronicler of the Confederate struggle. The expense incident to this labor of love and of sacred duty is not large, but has to be defrayed by the sale of memberships, both life and annual. The life memberships cost $50; and annual memberships $3 per year. We hope that the efforts now being put forward in the Society's behalf will realize an immediate and liberal success. The Society will soon commence the publication of valuable papers and pamphlets, and these, we learn, are to be sent as soon as issued to all the members of the Society. Let it be remembered that time is precious in respect to the rescue and proper preservation of the material out of which a just and fit record of the war is to be constructed by the Southern historian. The material itself decays, is scattered, and is lost, with every day, and its collection becomes an undertaking of greater difficulty and cost. Let the Society be strengthened so that no embarrassment may impede its work. Out of the facts it is now carefully collecting, editing and preserving, the figure of the South in battle will be made to rise heroic and glorious, for the eyes of mankind to dwell on in admiration—a memory and a treasure for all time."

A MASTERLY STROKE.

The Philadelphia *North American* recognizes a masterly stroke of policy in the determination of the Republican leaders to allow the party to be defeated in Connecticut. They only made a feint in the land of steady habits in order to distract the attention of the enemy while the Republicans attacked and captured such Democratic strongholds as Michigan and Rhode Island, and—Pender county. There was never such a feat of arms since the Dutch conquered Holland.

DEFEAT OF CONSOLIDATION.

We learn from yesterday's Raleigh *News* that the application for injunction in the Swazey suit vs. the purchase by the North Carolina Railroad Co. of the Western N. C. Railroad, was heard before Judge H. L. Bond in Greensboro on Friday. Hon. K. P. Battle, R. C. Badger and General Bradley T. Johnson appeared for the construction bond-holders, Hon. S. F. Phillips filing a brief; and Smith & Strong for the North Carolina Railroad.

Judge Bond rendered his decision yesterday morning, granting the injunction prayed for, which extends to the prohibition of any mortgage on the North Carolina Railroad, thus defeating what has been known as the consolidation scheme.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker Robinson of the House of Representatives are arplying for the Receivership of the Road in compliance with an act of the Legislature, a matter which will come up for adjustment hereafter. The State's representatives have also made application for a sale of the Road with a view of its purchase by the State at a sum not exceeding $850,000 payable in bonds of that Company.

TROUBLE AT THE NORTH.

In a recent issue of the Washington *Chronicle* we find a denial of the statement that the North was not prosperous. It would be tedious to go over the whole field, but the New York *Daily Bulletin* summarizes the enormous waste of wealth in one department alone, which may be taken as a test of all. Alluding to the miners' war in Pennsylvania, the *Bulletin* "calculates that $500,000,000 of capital and 100,000 persons are now idle in this one State, simply on account of the strikes. The loss in wages is $200,000 and on capital (at 6 per cent) $75,000 a day. Thus the laborers lost eight dollars per day, while capital loses only three dollars. The aggregate loss per week is $1,650,000, without taking into account any profits of production to capitalists and the country. Such a condition of affairs, prolonged for months, is abnormal, and we doubt that mere obstinacy on either side or both, will suffice to explain it. Money would not thus lie idle, if profits were sure. Protection has overdone many manufactures dependent on Pennsylvania coal and iron, while panic and depression have decreased the demand. These facts possess an important bearing on the situation, and those who throw all the blame on the miners are equally at fault with those who condemn the capitalists exclusively."

PLUNDERED ARKANSAS.

Mr. Nordhoff, who is writing up Arkansas matters for the New York *Herald*, calls the men who ruled the state from 1868 to 1874 "robbers, plunderers and pirates." He justifies this language by figures. Just before the war the cost of administering the state government was $150,000 a year. Allow twice that sum, for every year between 1868 and 1874, and we would have a total of $1,800,000. But in that period there were collected from the people in taxes the prodigious sum of $6,674,000; the bonded debt was increased $8,753,000, and a floating debt of scrip, demoralizing to the community, was added, of $1,865,000. Thus the rule of the aforesaid land pirates cost during the six years over $17,000,000, instead of $1,800,000, which would have been a liberal expenditure. To the stealings should be added about $2,500,000 more in the shape of new county, city and township debts, making a grand total of nearly twenty million dollars. There is nothing to show for this enormous indebtedness. It was simply a forced levy upon the resources of the State. It represents the cost of reconstruction and the beauties of Grantism. Poker Jack and Lieutenant Williams, Cæsar and his double Arkansas role, will go down to history arm in arm, where it will be recorded that the organization by which the thieves and robbers was known was that of the Republican party.

A lady correspondent inquires of an Eastern paper: "How shall I keep my husband at home in the evening?" Women are constantly asking this question; but every woman of sense ought to know that she can keep her husband at home easily enough by simply opening a first-class beer-garden in the back-yard. It is hardly necessary to say that a few pretty waiter-girls thrown in, by way of supplementary divertisement, might have a tendency to drive him abroad, but it would be ridiculous to omit them, nevertheless.

A spruce gum famine is threatened in Massachusetts and the Boston girls are saving up their old India rubber shoes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

King Oscar II., of Sweeden, will be a long time absent from his kingdom this Spring. In the middle of May he will pay a visit to the court of Copenhagen. He will afterward spend a week in Berlin, and in the beginning of June will go to St. Petersburg to see the Emperor Alexander.

Some of the ocean steamship lines are about to materially advance the rates of passage. Cabin passage by the Anchor Line, after May 1st, will be advanced to $90. Heretofore it has been $70. On the Inman steamers the rate will be $80 to $100, according to accommodation; round trip tickets, good for the whole year, $145 to $175, gold.

A large, heavy-set man, who resided near Indianapolis, died recently from a disorder which no Indiana doctor could make out. At the time of his death he was little more than a skeleton, his flesh having nearly all wasted away. A post mortem examination showed that his liver was full of abscesses, so that his food had not been properly absorbed, and that he had actually starved to death.

Sir Charles Lyell has left a fortune of about $150,000. To the London Geological Society he willed $10,000 the annual interest of this sum to be applied to the encouragement of geology or allied sciences. The money, it is provided, is to be appropriated partly for traveling expenses or for memoirs of papers, and without reference to the sex or nationality of the authors.

A new American prima donna, the daughter of E. L. Davenport and sister of Fanny and May Davenport, has made a decided hit in opera in Italy. A Turin paper thus speaks of her *debut* in "Traviata:" "Her seductive feature, her elegant bearing, the musical perfectness and freshness of her voice, and her intensely dramatic execution"; and in conclusion the critic writes: "La Blanche has conquered the loftiest difficulties, and we predict for her a splendid future."

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "By the adoption of a new style of burner for the city lamps, under the superintendence of Comptroller MacCubben, the bill of the company for gas consumed during the month of January was between seven and eight thousand dollars less than for the month of December, and it is estimated that the average saving to the city over the old charges will be five thousand dollars a month, or sixty thousand dollars a year. This saving has been effected by simply regulating the pressure put upon the mains by the company, and does not in any way decrease the quantity of light.

Robert Gordon is probably the wealthiest black man in Cincinnati. His skin is quite black. He is worth $60,000, and is sixty years of age. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was a slave till he was thirty years old, and bought himself, and it is since then that he has amassed his snug competency. He earned his money in trading in coal. His master was a coal-dealer, and from him the slave acquired a knowledge of the business. Robert was his master's yardman, and was so faithful that his master entrusted him with much of the business management. He learned to read and write while a slave, and also made his first ventures in the coal trade during his slavery. With his master's permission he began to speculate in a His first money was earned by speculation in sunken coal-barges.

An effort was made in the Methodist Conference in Pennsylvania last week to effect a change in the system of itinerancy, several large and influential congregations protesting that they would not be compelled to part with pastors who had grown near and dear to them in years of faithful service.—They referred to instances within the limits of the conference where clergymen in other Christian sects had remained in charge of the same congregation for thirty, forty, and even fifty years, and urged that no charm of novelty, no advantages of learning or eloquence could equal in weight of influence the trust reposed by the flock in a man who had held them in his arms as children, had married them, offered their little ones to God's service, and buried their dead. The question was simply debated, but the old fashioned Methodist predilections for the itinerant system were too strong for any innovation, and so the conference decided to make no utterance that could be construed in favor of a change.

A German paper gives the following statistics: Pius IX., during his twenty-nine years' reign, has created ninety-nine cardinals—December 26, 1846, two; June 12, 1847, four, of whom Antonelli is the oldest cardinal created by the present Pope; January 17, 1848, one; September 30, 1840, fourteen; March 15, 1852, four; March 7, 1853, eight; December 19, 1853, one; December 17, 1855, four; June 16, 1857, six; March 15, 1858, seven; June 25, 1858, one; September 27, 1861, seven; March 16, 1863, seven; December 21, 1863, one; June 22, 1866, five; March 13, 1868, nine; December 22, 1873, twelve; March 15, 1875, six. Of these ninety-nine cardinals created by Pius IX., fifty-seven are Italians, thirteen French, three English, nine Spanish, three Portuguese, seven German or Austrian, three Hungarian, two Polish, one Belgian and one American; fifty of the ninety-nine are already dead. Only eight of the sixty-one cardinals who saw Pius IX. mount the papal throne are still living, so that the total number of cardinals is now fifty-seven, of whom the most aged is Cardinal de Angelis, archbishop of Fermo, born April 16, 1792, and who is consequently four weeks older than the Pope himself.

The Palace Hotel—San Francisco's Latest Wonder.

A good deal has been written about "the great caravansary of the West," as the pople of San Francisco like to call the new Palace Hotel, and the fact that such a structure is building is pretty generally known. It is now approaching completeness near enough to make a more extended description of interest.

The building is centrally situated on the block bounded by Market, New Montgomery, Jessie and Annie streets, and covers a space of 350 by 275 feet, making an area of 96,250 square feet. It is built of brick, iron and stone, and is banded together so completely that it resembles a huge bird cage, suggesting to an eastern visitor a possible foresight against earthquake effects. There are seven stories above the street level, the lower story being 25 feet high and each of the others 16 feet. There are three inner courts, the centre one being 144 by 84 feet, covered with glass at the height of the main building, with a carriage and promenade entrance 44 feet in width, and having a circular drive-way 18 feet in width, which is surrounded by a marble-tiled promenade and a tropical garden having exotic plants, statuary and fountains. Fronting the centre court from every story there will be verandas 15 feet wide, to be illuminated by standard lights at each pilared section. From the garden level to the veranda of the second floor there will be a staircase, ornamented at its various landings with statuary and flower vases. Under this will be a smoking and reading room, with plate-glass partitions, affording an unobstructed view of the garden promenade. Midway up the staircase will be the approach of the music pavilion for the use of the band (which is to be employed exclusively for the hotel), with a promenade 24 feet wide extending the full width of the court.

From the garden will be the main entrance to the office—a room measuring 55 by 65 feet—and entrances to the breakfast room, which measures 100 by 55 feet; to the dining room, 150 by 55 feet; to the music and ball room, 65 by 55 feet, and to the committee rooms. On the second floor will be the ladies' drawing-room, 84 by 40 feet, the ladies' billiard room, the children's dining-hall and private dining-rooms.

All the outer rooms have bay windows; every room has a fireplace and a clothes closet; and to every two rooms there are a bath and toilet room. This makes a total of 348 bay windows, and 377 bath-rooms. The total number of rooms in the hotel above the garden floor—most of them being 20 feet square, and none less than 16—is 755. To reach these rooms there will be four elevators leading to the upper story, and a fifth for the transportation of baggage. A bazaar promenade on the garden floor passes by the plate-glass show windows of the stores under the hotel, and affords entrance to them.

Some idea of the elaborate fittings of the hotel may be obtained from the following items from the linen and upholstery bill: 1,325 table napkins; 5,750 yards of damask table linen; 1,500 yards of fine linen; 120 fine damask table-cloths; 15,000 yards of pillow linen; 1,200 quilts, 86x89; six dozen blankets, 4 feet by 7; 20,000 yards of linen sheeting; 1,300 dozen Turkish towels; 5,000 yards crash towels; 25 dozen tray cloths; 1,800 linen pillow shams; 1,000 yards canton flannel; 900 Nottingham lace curtains; 250 pieces fine plush; 100 pieces fine satin; 15 bales ticking. The furniture now in process of manufacture by the West Coast Furniture Company, of San Francisco includes 750 bedsteads, 550 bureaus, 350 dressing stads, 200 chests, 600 rocking chairs, 550 commodes, 1,000 large easy chairs, 1,000 ladies' easy chairs, 4,600 dining and chamber chairs, 350 sofas, 1,100 tables, and equally large quantities of smaller articles. All these are made of the most durable material, and in the most complete manner. It will require more than seventy-five thousand yards of carpeting to cover the rooms. The amount of table ware reaches figures that are almost incredible.

The hotel is expected to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of September, and already many applications for rooms have been recorded.

An Important Act.

"An Act to prevent discrimination in freight tariffs by Railroad Corporations doing business in the State."

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any Railroad Corporation operating in this State to charge for the transportation of any freight of any description over its road, a greater amount as toll or compensation than shall at the same time be charged by it for the transportation of an equal quantity of the same class of freight transported in the same direction over any portion of the same railroad of equal distance, and any railroad company violating this section shall forfeit, and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every offence to any person sueing for the same.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company operating in this State to allow any freight they may receive for shipment to remain unshipped for more than five days, unless otherwise agreed between the Railroad Company and the shipper, and any company violating this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for each day said freight remains unshipped to any person suing for the same.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be taken in any manner as abridging or controlling the rates of freight charged by any Railroad Company to or from any competing point (such as junction with other Railroads), or terminal of any Railroad in this State, but said Railroad Company shall have the same right to charge such rates for carrying such freight as they possessed before the passage of this act; Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any freight received at a local point so far as road receiving such freight is concerned.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Perhaps, after all, we shall have to rely on the fashionable dressmakers to deal the deathblow to polygamy. A Salt Lake City correspondent says that one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction in Mormondom is the introduction of fashionable dressmaking and the consequent creation of a taste among the Mormon women for finery. They have discovered that where a man has half a dozen wives it is impossible for him to foot all the millinery and dressmaking bills, and consequently a number of the ambitious have become warm advocates of monogamy, as they perceive such a state enables them to gratify the dress propensity. Very few of the Mormons are able to pay for the fashionable costuming of five or ten wives. Before bustles and other paraphernalia were introduced the Saints had an easy time, as their wives dressed in the coarsest material. Let Utah be colonized by fashionable dressmakers by all means.

From the New York Herald.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Investigation of the Case of False Bids—Corruption of the Government Clerks.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1875.

This morning United States Commissioner Ingersoll held an examination in the case of James Van Vleck, who is charged with offering or giving, or causing to be offered or given, $400 to Chester M. Colt to influence his action and cause him to do an act in violation of his lawful duties, in order to assist Wm. C. Iddings and Patrick Laughlin to procure an award of the contracts for carrying the mails, through fraudulent bids. Colt was made a witness in this case as State's evidence. He said that several months ago Van Vleck came to him and told him he wanted to introduce him to Kettle, and desired him to give to Kettle information of the lowest bids for carrying the mails on certain routes in Texas, saying to him that there were $5,000 to be made in the transaction; the witness received $400 from Kettle and furnished to Kettle what he believed to be the lowest bids, and Kettle from this information put in lower bids in the name of William C. Iddings and Patrick Laughlin; he was not positive that he slipped in the fraudulent bids, but he knew that two or three such bids were mixed with the genuine bids so as to be considered by the Postmaster General as *bona fide* bids; he asked Kettle for the $400 as a loan, intending to return it some future time.

MONEY WAS A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION

with him in furnishing the information to Kettle, and his main object was to oblige his friend Van Vleck, who introduced him to Kettle. Van Vleck had asked witness if he could furnish certain information to Kettle, and witness told him he would do the best he could.

William D. Kettle, having been sworn, said that about the 10th of February he was introduced to Colt by Van Vleck; he made arrangements with Colt and Van Vleck to take four or five wine dinners with him at a restaurant; it was after the second dinner that witness approached Colt on business. Colt afterward brought to him a book from the Post Office Department, and showed him the amounts of the lowest bidder on the margin; witness thought from the figures that he could slip in two or three bids, and, therefore, he gave Colt first $300 and paid him $250 afterwards; the witness said he put in these Texas bids in the name of Patrick Laughlin; he handed them to Channell, a clerk in the department, who slipped them in

AMONG THE GENUINE BIDS;

he did not regard the money given to Colt as a loan; it was given to him for furnishing information; witness had said to Van Vleck that he would like to become acquainted with Colt, to ascertain the lowest bids; Van Vleck remarked that Colt was a pleasant boy; he never authorized Van Vleck to say there was $5,000 in it; he made a number of bids in the name of Patrick Laughlin.

District Attorney Fisher showed to the witness the bids for routes in Texas—nine or ten in number—three of which the witness said were genuine, the remainder being fraudulent, and on these he obtained awards; witness let Van Vleck have $90 as a loan, $20 of which he returned.

WHAT COLT WANTED.

He did not say anything about money to Van Vleck at the time he sought an introduction to Colt; the latter wanted $600 of him; he mentioned this to Van Vleck, who laughed and said, "That is rather heavy;" the witness "could not see it"—that is he did not think the advantage he derived from Colt's information was worth that much money; he did not authorize Van Vleck to offer Colt any specific sum; after the introduction he negotiated with Colt alone; he told Van Vleck at the second meeting that he found Colt a pretty good boy, and that he could make some points out of him. During the cross examination Kettle said Van Vleck must have known what Post Office contractors are after when they give dinners. The further examination was adjourned till to-morrow.

District Attorney Fisher and Judge Spence, Solicitor for the Post Office Department, appeared for the government, and Colonel William A. Cook and Charles Thompson for Van Vleck.

After the case of Van Vleck shall have been disposed of that of Hinds will be taken up by the Commissioners.

Frank S. Channel, one of the clerks charged in criminal connection with the mail contract frauds, surrendered himself to the Marshal to-day, and gave bonds in the sum of $3,000 for a hearing before the Commissioner.

A New Canal Route Surveyed.

The United States surveying party under the command of Capt. Lull, of the United States Navy, returned to by the Pacific Mail steamship Acapulco, having completed the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. It is stated that the result of the survey has clearly demonstrated the practicability of constructing an interoceanic canal route. The report that the party had finished their survey from Panama to Aspinwall, and had pronounced it to be the most desirable route for the contemplated canal, was received with great satisfaction by the people of Panama. During the progress of the survey the Congress at Bogota manifested its interest in the project by the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by one of the Deputies from Panama, to authorize the appointment of an exploring commission of Columbian engineers to examine three routes for a canal. The first of these routes was that which has been surveyed by Commander Lull, and which is the one selected by Garella, the French engineer, and runs from Limon bay, on the Atlantic to the Bay of Vacu del Monte, on the Pacific. The second was from the Bay of Mandinga on the Atlantic, to the mouth of the Chepo River, on the Pacific. The third route was that inspected and reported upon by Capt. Selfridge. Should the explorations made by this commission be found to agree with those made by Commander Lull, the Government will publish the report of their engineers in this country and Europe, and lend every assistance to the construction of the canal. The full account of the result of Capt. Lull's explorations will not be made public until it is presented in an official form to the United States Government.

The Boston Advertiser says of the Connecticut election that it was "a patent lesson of the result that the Republican party cannot successfully undertake to approve and defend the errors of its national administration", and adds gingerly: "The name of the President is not a potent rallying cry East or West; and if there ever was a design on the part of anybody to make him the Republican candidate for a third term, the Connecticut election is a significant warning that it will not do to try it."

HOW THE NEW YORK BROKERS SPELL.

An Hour's Contest Amid Various Difficulties—The Winner Receives a Dictionary.

Wall and Broad streets put on a broad smile yesterday when it was announced that a grand spelling-match would take place after business hours in the Stock Exchange between members of that concern. Accordingly when the gong sounded for 3 o'clock there was a tremendous rush for the Governor's room, up stairs, where the contest was to be held, and it was soon full to overflowing. Mr. William B. Bond speedily elected himself Chairman and examiner amid unearthly howls of approval, and Messrs. D. O. White and J. O. Stevens were appointed captains respectively of the right and left wings of the spelling troops. The following Knights were entered on the lists: Messrs. Joseph Taylor, M. C. Bonvier, Harry Dodge, Tillman, S. T. Lippincott, F. W. Savin, Skinner, Durand, Tuttle, Al. Drake, S. V. White, E. H. Harriman, W. McClure, Forrest, Germon, Underhill, Berry, Ormsby, F. B. Noyes, Wood, Morris, Young, J. E. Fairchild, Thomas Thorne, Davis, Campbell, W. B. Duke, Kinbreth, Gil, Haight, Webster, De Mott, Selinger and W. T. Alexander. They were numerically chaffed as they took their places. It happened that nearly all sat down on the right side of the room, and only two or three on the left. The Chairman ordered them to equalize themselves, whereupon the entire body on the right arose as one man and marched solemnly over to the left. It was some time before they could be properly divided, but this was at length accomplished, and the two captains, each armed with a huge Dictionary, yelled "ready," whereupon there was an outburst of catcalls and cheers. Mr. Bend gave out the word "abatable," and Mr. Tillman went long of it at once. Cries of "kill him," and cheers followed his exit. The next word was "alcohol," which Mr. McClure spelled with a k. On being told that he was wrong, he wanted to know what kind of a free country this was where a man couldn't spell alcohol as he wanted and use it too. Cheers and depreciatory remarks of various kinds greeted this outburst. Mr. Armstrong tackled abatement with success, whereat groans and yells indescribable testified to the disgust of the auditors.

And so it went on for an hour.—Whenever a man missed he was cheered, and whenever he spelled correctly groaned him. All kinds of comical comments were bandied about. "Conscience," shouted Mr. Bend. "He ain't got any," yelled a man in the crowd. Many spelled words wrong purposely where they saw a chance to make a pun or introduce a catch-word. "Eyrie," said Mr. Bend. "E-r-i-e," spelled the man addressed. The confusion, yells, and comments would have been impossible outside of the Stock Exchange. Among yesterday's misspelled words the following may be taken as specimens of the manner in which the majority of the brokers spell: Obnoctious for obnoxious, irratreaveable for irretrievable, obeolete for obsolete, orrarey for orrery, Kreole for Creole, paynard for poignard, bidellium for bdelium, protatype for prototype, mershin for inertia, aberrignal for aboriginal, abhorred for abhorred, abreviated for abrevinate, acsellerated for accelerated, abbolish for abolish, idiocinerasy for idiosyncracy, abuss for abscess, nukleous for nucleus, valyludenarean for valetudinarian, abayence for abayance, abiss for abyss, coshine for coudign, daggerotype for daguerreotype.

Finally, Mr. W. T. Alexander was the only man of either side left, and to him was awarded the prize, a Webster unabridged. It proved, however, an expensive victory.

Washing the Feet of the Apostles—An Imposing Religious Ceremony in Madrid.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of the emblematic ceremony of washing the Apostles' feet as recently performed by King Alfonso. "The religious service attended by the King, which is performed in the chapel, and to which the public are freely admitted, was over at noon, and I went up the 'Prince's Staircase' on my way to the 'Hall of the Columns,' where the ceremony of the day was to come off. Everything about the Madrid Alcazar is grand, if not strictly beautiful; the commanding site, with the view of the dreary yet vast open country, and of the bleak Guadarama ridge, the court-yard, with its massive but clumsy colonnade, the chapel with its wealth of marbles and frescoed vault; finally the *Salon de las Columnas*, a spacious vestibule of magnificent loftiness, a stately entrance to the somewhat too gorgeous suite of state apartments—everything is on a large scale and admirably befitting a great imperial home. It was not without a terrible struggle that the persons favored with a pass and clad, the men in uniforms or in sober evening black, the ladies in the brilliant colors of their brand-new finery—the black mantilla alone being *de rigeur*—could force their way along the corridors and up to the portals, beset with an unwashed throng, among whom I detected a sprinkling of undeniable pickpockets. With a good deal of wear and tear, however, brave men and pushing women managed to get through, and by the time I entered a compartment of silk and velvet, broad-cloth and gold lace, crowded the saloon, the spectators, more than eight hundred of whom were ladies, standing all round jammed up on benches, row upon row, leaving barely the most limited space open for the performers. Within this space the twelve paupers, or apostles, sat on a settee, each of them with their best foot and leg bare to the knee, and as well prepared for the occasion as by dint of much soap and water could be contrived; the King in his grand uniform, with a towel tied around him, apron-wise, followed by Cardinal Moreno, Archbishop of Valladolid, in his best robes and scull-cap, and behind and all around them a great staff of grandees and marshals, an array of golden uniforms only distinguishable from the no less sumptuous liveries of the court menials by the stars, crosses, cardons and scarfs of their chivalrous orders. The Cardinal went first, and sprinkled a few drops of perfumed water over each of the bare feet in succession, the King came after, kneeling before each foot, rubbing it slightly with his towel, then stooping upon it as if he meant to kiss it. The ceremony did not take many minutes. The twelve men then got up; they were marshalled in great pomp round the hall, and seated in a row on one side of the table, with their faces to the spectators, in the order observed in Leonardo's grand picture of the Last Supper. In the rear of the table, on a high and lofty platform, stood the court. In the middle the Infanta Isabella, Countess of Girgenti, heiress presumptive to the throne upon whom, after long discussion, the title of Princess of Asturias has been lately conferred, looking tall and majestic and even somewhat stern and haughty from her elevated station, and with the only grave countenance in that vast assemblage; she was simply attired in gray silk and wore an ample white mantilla. By her side, right and left, and behind her were ladies of honor, the Cabinet Ministers and a multitude of state and palace dignitaries. On the extreme right stood the diplomatic body, the heads and subaltern members of all foreign legations—the English and, I believe, the Dutch alone excepted; the European representatives in their uniforms, the American republicans in plain evening costume."

From the Boston Post.

Paul Boynton.

The new product is the "amphibious man," and his name stands at the head of this article. He dons the title of "Captain," probably by reason of commanding his own craft. He is the same individual who, a few months ago, promised to leap from an ocean steamer on its passage from New York to Liverpool, and for the rest of the trans-Atlantic journey to shift for himself. He kept his promise, too, although instead of going over the good ship's side in mid-ocean he took his chances not until he had reached a distance of twelve or fifteen miles from the coast of Ireland, making the rest of his way to land in perfect safety. He proposes to himself some higher purpose than merely to show how long a human being may live under water, eating, drinking and smoking during the submersion; the ambition he cherishes is founded on use, and he would demonstrate the practicability of a life-saving apparatus, in the form of an India-rubber suit, with a continuation and tubes hermetically sealed, that are capable of inflation and holding the simple secret of safety. On the 10th inst. he crossed the straits from Dover to Boulogne between 4:30 A. M. and 8:15 P. M., or in about sixteen hours. A small steamer accompanied him, from which was laid a telegraphic cable that reported the progress which was making. The Boynton life-saving dress, or tunic, allows the wearer to carry a supply of provisions, with rockets and other signal apparatus. When the wind favors a small sail may be set, nautilus fashion. The propulsion is effected with a double paddle. The whole outfit is of the simplest character. The Queen has witnessed the Boynton performances in the waters of Southampton, and ordered several similar suits for the royal yacht.

The account of his voyage across fails to state as to the experience from sea-sickness, so it is not yet fully clear whether the Bessemer ship saloon is to be suspended in another form or not. But of the capacity of this new invention for saving life on the water no one can with reason be sceptical. It will assuredly bring the inventor much fame and more profits. He will be tossed in the blankets of hospitality in London for having done this perilous fifty miles of unpleasant navigation in safety, while the managers of the Maritime and Fluvial Exhibition in Paris are eagerly awaiting his arrival in order to make a session of him there. The next interrogatory will be concerning the watering places, the yacht regattas, and all similar summer delights and recreations. What is to be the probable effect of this new invention upon them? An apparatus that permits a person not only to remain in the water at his pleasure, but to migrate in that element any distance compatible with proper provisioning and in almost any sea except a surf, may well be accounted not merely a successful rival to the sea-serpent, but to the sea-side landlords and cottagers themselves. Every one may now have his own sea-side hotel and be his own yacht, acting independently as landlord or skipper, according to choice. It will be a mere step from Cape May to Newport, or from Narragansett Pier to Nahant and Downer's Landing. No danger from drowning or explosion, but the whole a safety affair with provisions on board. Yacht and and hotel combined. Wine cellar and cigar box handy, and corks drawn and lights furnished at leisure. If anything of this sort is the result of Capt. Boynton's work, then he has revolutionized matters and confused the elements. The least courageous suicide can don one of his rubber tunics and go drown himself. Mysterious disappearances will multiply, and desertions occur on the high seas.

From the Petersburg Index and Appeal.

Gen. Ransom for President.

The Shelby, North Carolina Banner nominates Senator M. W. Ransom for President of the United States in 1876. The Banner pays a well-deserved tribute to the patriotism, ability and statesmanship of the distinguished North Carolina Senator, in all of which we heartily concur. It is too early, however, to bring forward Southern men for high positions of Federal power and honor. We hope the good time may soon arrive when the claims of General Ransom and of other gallant and able Southern men can be advanced and asserted. That time, however, has not yet come, and Gen. Ransom himself, whose modesty and unselfish patriotism are not excelled even by his great public services in war

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Senator Morton draws a vivid picture of the South, and it is as wretched as vivid. In the course of an interview with a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, he said, after leaving Richmond:

He did not see a single farm house one-half as pretentious as the average farm-houses in Indiana. There were no evidences of taste, thrift, or prosperity. During a ride of 210 miles through Mississippi, he saw only one white man at work. Hundreds of thousands of negroes were plowing, and otherwise engaged, but the white men were not to be seen outside of the cities and the larger towns. Desolation and destitution seemed to stalk over the land. Being accustomed to see well cultivated farms, the fine farm buildings, the upright fences, the white school houses and steepled churches of the Northern States, it was really painful for him to look upon such scenes as were presented to his eye wherever he went or whichever way he looked. The plantations were poorly cultivated, or not cultivated at all. Fences were dilapidated, and the houses for the most parts were hovels.

Commenting upon this picture the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* adds its insult to the injury inflicted by its party, when it says that "the bane of the South is idleness and unthrift," and that "these qualities are not the legacy of the war, but of slavery."

Senator Morton's testimony is probably true in some respects, but in others it is unqualifiedly false, by imputation, if not directly. If he saw but one white man at work in Mississippi, it could only have been because he sought out for observation only such places as he knew were worked by negroes alone. More likely, however, Senator Morton penned a deliberate slander. In Mississippi, as in other Southern States, it is a well known fact now that not only white men, but white women often till the fields, that in many instances would otherwise lay idle. Necessity knows no law, and with many it is, alas, either to work or to starve. The desolation which marked the track of Sheridan's barn burners in Virginia, and of Sherman's bummers in Georgia and South Carolina and North Carolina left the inhabitants to a land absolutely bare of subsistence. They not only stole the products of previous years of labor and thrift, but even the very seed that had been reserved for another harvest, and with a refinement of cruelty never known before in civilized warfare they stole the very implements with which the ground was tilled, and burned the very farm and store houses from whence they stole the grain, and then sacked and burned the houses that sheltered the helpless inhabitants. Had the Germans overrun the South as they did France the result would have been different, and Von Moltke could tell Grant and Sherman many a rule of civilized warfare as Bismarck could teach our statesmen many a principal in political economy and diplomacy. A hundred conquests of France by the Germans, two nations who have been at enmity for a thousand years, could hardly have left that country more utterly destitute than was this fair land of ours left by our loving brethren of the North.

Yet it was not only the actual possessions then in hand that were stolen from us, but the horde that swept

MOODY AND SANKEY.

These two champion Chicago revivalists are now creating great excitement in England. People flock to hear their preaching by thousands and tens of thousands. Moody preaches and Sankey sings. What, then, is the secret of their great power over the people no man can say, for they are neither learned nor eloquent, nor of specially commanding presence, yet wherever they go, Moody preaching and Sankey singing, men fall down overcome by a consciousness of their fallen sinful condition, and with tears and groans ask what they shall do to be saved. Especially does this seem strange when we find the man telling the people that if the kingdom of God would overcome the kingdom of the devil it must adopt the tactics Grant used in the capture of Richmond. Says Moody:

When General Grant was before Richmond, he called a council of his officers who advised him to retreat, but before morning the order was sent round, "Advance in solid column on the enemy at day-break." The result was the end of the rebellion. Christians in London should advance in solid column on the enemy, and success would follow.

We do not wish to be harsh or uncharitable, but candor would compel us to say, if we had the ear of our English friends, that in our humble judgment the less men walk in Grant's ways the more apt will they be to reach the "land of pure delight where saints immortal reign."

BACKWARD, TURN BACKWARD.

The advent of the Centennials of American Independence seems to have produced a complete revolution in the habits of thought, speech and action of the people of this country. "Backward, turn backward, oh, time, in your flight," is the burden of the song and the events and incidents of a hundred years ago are usurping the cares and troubles and the trials and tribulations of to-day. Everybody is reading up on American history, both State and National, and we live in the midst of musty tomes and antiquated newspapers, rendered almost illegible by age and decay. Sectional differences and sectional animosities and strifes have been laid aside, and the memories of the united struggles of the olden time are the incitors to Christ's doctrine of peace and charity and brotherly love. It is the prayer of all good men everywhere, that the nation may emerge from its first grand anniversary with the public heart chastened and subdued through the sorrows and misconceptions of the past into a kindly feeling of brotherly love that shall sweep to the winds the last vestige of the sectional hatred that has so terribly warped and distorted this fair land of ours. Let the dead past bury its own dead, and let a reunited people rejoice together over the grave where their differences have been buried, let us hope, forever.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

We have ever sought to do full justice in feeling and in expression to the true men of the North and the West, who in the darkest hours the country has ever witnessed, faltered no nor failed in their allegiance to the principles of constitutional government. It has been our pleasure as well as our duty to single out from any expression of anger and from any feeling of resentment, the men who stood up against all the pressure the Federal Government could bring to bear upon them, and maintained their integrity to their principles amid trials, temptations and defeats, without number.

Feeling thus, it has given us much pleasure to read the glowing eulogies some of our Southern cotemporaries have recently given to these gentlemen, whom we may all be proud to call our Northern brethren, so much so, that we cannot refrain from reproducing some of them. The Mobile *Register* says:

Philadelphia has been an extreme Radical city, but few of us reflect that in a vote of more than one hundred thousand people (nearly half of the vote of Alabama) the majority against the Democracy is but 13,000. Pennsylvania has been the home of Thad Stevens, but that State, with her vote of more than half a million gave the Democracy, last year, a majority upon the general ticket and a Legislature which sent to the United States Senate one of the brightest intellects and firmest spirits of that body. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which controls the management of the Centennial Exposition so far as any government power can supervise a private corporation have, in the election of Wallace to the Senate, spurned the very legislation to which Admiral Semmes and the entire South object so indignantly. They stand ready to aid us in removing the last badge of inferiority, and to welcome us as a State equal in power and honor with themselves. For better, it seems to us, would it be to stand shoulder to shoulder with them, to continue the battle which is not yet over for a restoration of the Union upon the basis of co-equal States and for an obliteration of the bitterness and animosities which strike blindly at friends and foes alike.

In the same vein, the Richmond *Enquirer* speaks:

Our people are too apt to lose sight of the fact in their tirades against the North that nearly, if not quite one-half the people in that section are the warm friends of the South, and have been doing all in their power for the past fifteen years to aid us in the establishment of our right to self-government. Even in Boston we have had tens of thousands of devoted friends, and all through much-abused New England, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, a large minority of the people have stood nobly by us, sacrificing themselves for our sake. And now when we can hold up their hands on the very eve of victory, let us see to it that every true man in the South does his whole duty.

And the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

What Southern State has ever rejoiced in the possession of truer patriots than have, from time to time, adorned the history of the North? Was there ever a nobler son, beneath the sun, than Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut? Emmett desired that no monument should be erected to him until Ireland was free. Doubtless Thomas H. Seymour had the same aspiration; and if the United States shall ever be redeemed the glory of that redemption will properly belong, in a great measure, to Thomas H. Seymour and such heroic men, whose spirits walk abroad and whose principles still survive.

And we ask what Southern State has ever rejoiced in the possession of any truer patriot or nobler gentleman than Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire? Like the Chevalier Bayard, of the olden time, without fear and without reproach, Franklin Pierce was indeed a man whom any country might be proud to claim for its own.

It is well to recall the fact that such men have been and still are, for its remembrance can but attune our hearts to kindlier emotions toward those among whom they lived.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Not one of those now living who fought under the folds of the starry Southern Cross on the heights of Gettysburg, but whose heart gives a most cordial response to the kindly and generous sentiments towards the Southern soldiers uttered at the Lexington Centennial on Monday last. The sentiment was "The North and the South," and the telegraph tells us that, in response to a complimentary call from the President:

Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, made a remarkable and beautiful speech. Referring to the Southern soldiers he said, in conclusion, "As an American I am as proud of the men who charged so bravely with Pickett's division on our lines at Gettysburg as I am of the men who bravely met and repulsed them there. Men cannot always choose the right cause but when, having chosen that which their consciences dictated, they are ready to die for it, if they justify not their cause they at least ennoble themselves, and the men who for conscience sake fought against their Government at Gettysburg ought easily to be forgiven by the sons of the men who for conscience sake, fought against their government at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Oh, sir, as Massachusetts was first in war so let her be first in peace, and she shall forever be first in the hearts of her countrymen."

A noble and a generous sentiment, one which we have been waiting ten years to hear but which is none the less welcome on that account. We honor the sentiment and the sentiment honors the man who made it. Let a response go forth from Mecklenburg that shall thrill the souls of the boys in blue as the brave and knightly words spoken at Lexington have touched the fire-tried hearts of those who wore the gray.

THE POSTAL FRAUDS.

A Washington dispatch says: "The knowing ones profess to observe signs of lukewarmness in the investigations which have been promised into the mail contracts. It is alleged that enough has already been discovered to indicate the great probability that extensive frauds in the mail contracts date back to the administration of President Lincoln, and that the skirts of several prominent officials in the past fifteen years would be found to be not altogether clean. Some say that Hines will get off on some technicality because he knows more than it would be comfortable to divulge. What gives color to these rumors is the fact that several Radical members of Congress now in the city have expressed themselves unfavorably toward any investigation which will be likely to catch the big fish.

AN OFFICIAL OUTRAGE.

Those folks up in Raleigh know how to fight the devil with fire as is well illustrated in their conduct, thus far, of the present municipal campaign. By an act of the recent Legislature the city of Raleigh was redistricted and new wards and new localities were made. As a consequence, the Radicals determined to fight desperately to retain the municipal authority in their own hands, and to this end resorted to the usual disreputable means adopted by them. Principal among these was the old dodge of colonization which, however, did not work quite so well. In one instance, a number of negroes were found located, without authority, in a small house belonging to a citizen of Raleigh, and a writ of ejectment was forthwith sued out against them. The writ was served, and the ousted negroes at once repaired in a body to the office of John C. Gorman, at present Mayor of the city, where they related their tale of woes and wrongs. Mr. Gorman's Radical sympathies for his friends were at once excited, and he hurried to the spot with a bevy of policemen with the purpose, as events would seem to indicate, of defying the law and of reinstating the ousted negroes. A large crowd gathered on the spot and he was appealed to by the magistrate's officer to disperse the crowd, to which he replied, very politely, "I'll be damned if I do," adding: "If you go into that yard there'll be bloodshed." But the officer was not alarmed and Gorman finally backed down and placed two policemen at the disposal of the officer.

These facts were published in the Raleigh *News*, and Mr. Gorman thereupon appears in a circular, in which he attempts to defend himself, and in the course of which he makes the following remarkable admission:

"I do not deny that I have (not) taken an active part in inducing certain citizens of Raleigh to remove their residence to the Fifth Ward in order to defeat the acts proposed in the infamous gerrymander passed by the last Legislature, and I have loaned whatever of energy and means I had and have to that end."

Here, says the *News*, is a direct admission of the commission of unlawful acts for the accomplishment of an unlawful purpose. Who made John C. Gorman the judge of the constitutionality of a law? Who made him so great that he was above the delay prescribed to others in awaiting the decision of a mooted question?

This is, in effect, radicalism, pure and unadulterated, such as has cursed this city so long, and which, in its dying struggles, shows that it has lost none of its infamous characteristics.

From the Boston Post.

Lunch and Legislation

The Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, now happily extinct, neglected to place among the official acts of the closing hours of its existence an appropriation bill of sufficient amount to cover certain contingent expenses; and this omission is the cause of the recent suit at law against Speaker Campbell, in which certain curious details of legislative work are exposed for the information of the public. The suit was brought by Mr. Godfrey, keeper of a restaurant, whose claim upon the patronage of such good Republicans as the members of "Boss" Shepherd's Legislature is found in the fact that he made "no distinction on account of color" in serving customers. So great was the favor in which he was held during the flush and palmy days of the Shepherd Administration that the Legislative Chamber seems to have been only a private dining hall attached to his establishment. The documents produced in Court to support his claim have a piquant suggestiveness. They are brief and to the point.—"Godfrey: Please send me a Stag." writes the Speaker on one occasion; the abbreviated expression designating a brand of whisky that seems to have been the specialty of the Legislature. For, again speaking, Campbell is found ordering "pair fried chickens, etc., six bottles wine, one box cigars, two bottles Stag;" and again, "Please send over one bottle Stag and one of brandy." The Speaker's judgment in the matter of beverages appears to have been usually trusted by his fellow legislators, since the orders signed by him relate strictly to liquors and cigars, the latter designated "same as before;" while the Chief Clerk's gastronomical taste was consulted when a full lunch was required. "Send one dozen sandwiches," Mr. Donoho writes; and again, "I am directed by the Speaker to request you to furnish a lunch for the members of the House (twenty-two members)."

The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations displayed a similar catholic disposition. An order by this gentleman on behalf of his committee for "one bottle of whisky and one box of cigars" is followed closely by a second brief communication reading: "Godfrey: Another bottle of whisky and another box of cigars." But to the Committee on Disinfectants is due the palm for an appreciation of the lunch table. "Send immediately," writes the Chairman of this Committee to Mr. Godfrey, "a lunch for seven, to consist of fried chicken, four porterhouse steaks, broiled and fried potatoes, milk toast, one bottle of brandy, two bottles Stag whisky, four bottles King oyster and necessary fixings; also one box cigars." The ethicity of refusing payment for such provision is promptly apparent when it is observed that the Committee on Disinfectants sent back word to Mr. Godfrey that one of the seven bottles "broke before being opened," and that he must make it good. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia could not deny, on such evidence, the claim of the restaurant keeper for the amount of his bill, $850; and the picture of legislative joys which this suit has produced is sufficiently vivid to enable the general public to understand how the Shepherd Administration could run so smoothly in all its departments. The Board of Works took care of all the business, the contracts and the jobs, and the members of the Legislature met as at a club dinner, in the full bloom of easy good-fellowship, with the Speaker at the head of the table to order up the wine and the "Stag," and a competent epicure in the chair of every committee to make up the bill of fare with a proper regard for the claims of the ruling delicacies of the season. The Shepherd Legislature was doubtless unique in its way, no other Administration possessing the resources for the development of such gastronomic talent; and even in its demise, when the members walked out from the final adjournment carrying lookstands and feather dusters, and even desks and water coolers, in their arms, it was consistent with its character.

M. Voyt-Meyer has recently presented to the Polytechnic Association of Berlin samples of paper and pasteboard made from turf dug near Koenigsburg. Both paper and pasteboard are very solid—the latter being thick enough to be planed and polished. The paper made from pure peat is of the same nature as that which is made from wood or straw. Fifteen per cent. of rags is all that it needs to give it consistency. A large manufactory is to be erected to apply this discovery.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is stated that more than $55,000,000,000 passed through Gen. Spinner's office during the time he occupied it, and the losses of all kinds were less than one dollar in the million.

Ex. Gov. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, died at Austin on Saturday morning last, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He had been afflicted with consumption some months, and had recently returned to Austin from Savannah somewhat improved, but bursted a blood vessel while coughing, and died instantly.

Sixteen ex-members of the Forty-third Congress whom the people repudiated at the polls now bask in the warm sunshine of Federal appointments. Grant will in time learn what the country thinks about the policy of choosing for preferment men without constituences.

Another pilgrimage from the United States to Rome is on the tapis. The party, numbering five hundred, from all parts of the United States, are negotiating, through representatives, for passage to Europe on the steamship Ohio, of the Philadelphia and Liverpool Line.

An elopement in Millbury, Mass., had no novel feature, but it called attention to a strangely complicated family. The wife who eloped was twenty-one years old, having been married seven years, and the husband whom she left was sixty-seven. The husband's two sons by a previous wife are married to his recreant wife's two older sisters, and her brother is the husband of her husband's daughter.

Mr. Selby, one of the attorneys for Mr. James Lick, the San Francisco millionaire, is authority for the statement that the only change made in the new deed of trust about being executed by that gentleman is the making of more liberal allowances to his relatives, some of whom months ago refused the bequests in his former deed. The other gifts will not be materially changed.

A New York paper credits ex-Speaker Blaine with having said last Fall "that the Beecher scandal had cost the Republican party its supremacy; that too much progress was the trouble with the party. We had progressed through the negro and made him a citizen; we had progressed through the States and made them into provinces, and now this infernal scandal business threatens to exhibit Republican chiefs in the role of progressing clear through the family circle," and that the people would not stand it.

Massachusetts Baptists intend to raise in their State $250 000 for educational purposes, in $1 subscriptions. It is to be a Centennial gift, and it is to be divided among the denominational colleges as follows: $100,000 to the Newton Theological Institution; $50,000 to the Worcester Academy; $50,000 each to Brown University and Colby University and to the American Baptist Missionary Union; $40,000 to the American Baptist Home Mission Society; the money raised to be used for permanent investments on buildings.

The citizens of Glasgow are raising funds for the erection of a monument to Livingstone. The subscriptions are limited to $25 each, and are coming in freely.

The most popular of the hymns sung by Sankey, the vocal partner of Moody, the revivalist, has this chorus:

"Hold the fort, for I am coming"
Jesus signals still;
Wave the answer back to heaven;
"By thy grace we will."

The variety of kisses introduced in the Beecher business is calculated to amaze people who do their kissing by analysis. There have been the paroxysmal kiss, the inspirational kiss, the impulsive kiss, the enthusiastic kiss, and the holy kiss; the kiss of reconciliation, the kiss of grace, mercy and peace, and the kiss mutual. The other kisses are reserved for the rebuttal and sur-rebuttal testimony. It would not do to bring them out all at once; there is a limit to human endurance.

It is understood that the peat morasses of Ireland and Scotland are nearly exhausted, and that the peleed who for generations have drawn their fuel from these sources, are now compelled to use coal for which the localities not on the lines of railroad have to pay heavily for transportion.

A bunch of violets was presented throughout several days in Paris, recently, to every customer who applied to a certain linen-draper. The consequence was that the public, seeing a large number of persons with violets in their hands and buttonholes, imagined that a thorough Bonapartist manifestation had been organized.

The silverware for the great Palace Hotel at San Francisco cost $60,000, and among its features is quite a novelty in the shape of silver tea caddies, with four compartments for as many different kinds of tea, which will be set before the guests at the table, with scalding water at hand, that they may help themselves to the leaf and make their tea after the Chinese fashion.

In response to inquiries concerning reported business failures at Washington, prominent and long-established merchants say that all the houses engaged in regular legitimate mercantile operations are considered sound and solvent, and that perhaps there is less money pressure there than in any other part of the country among that class of men. Several houses, however, for years known to have been unstable, have recently compromised with creditors or secured an extension of time to discharge their obligations.

From present indications prohibitory liquor laws will soon be things of the past. Massachusetts is now added to the list of the States which have abandoned prohibition and adopted stringent license laws. Amongst the provisions of the Massachusetts law is one that no sale or delivery of liquor shall be made to a person known to be a drunkard, or to an intoxicated person, or to a minor, and another that in case of damage done by an intoxicated person the liquor dealer is made liable, and he is further subjected to damages should he persist in selling liquor to a person habitually liable to intoxication after warning from a husband, wife, child, guardian or employer.

THE FIRST SHOT IN THE REVOLUTION

Through the kindness of a friend, I have in my hand, (not exactly, for the pen would make it difficult to hold the other) but lying at my elbow, the first weapon that was discharged in the war of the American Revolution.

The brace of pistols, preserved in a handsome casket and covered with glass, have a history so brief and direct, so romantic and remarkable, that they are identified with the first blood shed in that war which resulted in the independence of the United States of America.

As we now have entered upon the month which witnessed the opening of that long drama, and as the State of Massachusetts has declared the 19th day of this month a legal holiday, that all her sons and daughters may participate in the celebration of the centennial of that battle that inaugurated the war, it is a fitting time to tell the story, and present the pistols.

The vigilance of General Gage, in Boston, was very great, but not sufficient to prevent the intelligence of his movements from leaking out and being sent over the country. It was known to the Committees of Safety in Lexington, Concord and other towns, that the British General was preparing an expedition to destroy the warlike stores that patriotic prudence had accumulated in these places, and preparations were speedily made to give the expedition a warm reception.

April 19, 1775, at the early hour of two in the morning, 130 militia men of Lexington were assembled on the common, but when word was brought that no troops were coming, they separated to their homes, to return at the sound of the drum. At half-past four, by order of Captain Parker, the signal was given of the approach of the enemy, and the brave men of Sergeant Monroe's company, some of whom were in a few minutes to die, took their posts near the church. Here they awaited the moment to begin the struggle that is still in progress over the world, to determine the right of a people to have their own form of government. Please keep in mind the names of Parker and Monroe, as they will appear again.

The British were on the ground; Major Pitcairn commanding, and on horseback. He shouted an order to the Americans to lay down their arms and disperse. This order producing no effect, he drew his pistol and fired it, at the same time giving to his soldiers the command to fire. The events that followed form the familiar history of the war of independence. The British, having compelled the retirement of the militia after many had been killed or wounded, went to Concord; the news of the morning's work spread over the surrounding country; the minute men rushed to the scene of action; and when the British, at noon, began their return march to Boston, they were in the midst of an enemy's country, and every inhabitant an armed soldier. Major Pitcairn's horse was wounded, and with his equipments fell into the hands of the Americans. Confusion spread through their ranks. "They were exhausted with the fatigue, their tongues hanging out their mouths like dogs after a chase." Reinforcement were sent out from Boston and the remnant saved.

Israel Putnam, the hero of the Wolfden and Horseneck hill, who had won honors in the French war, and had been made a Brigadier General as a special meeting of the Connecticut Legislature, having heard of the explosion at Lexington, unyoked the team with which he was plowing, and rode on horseback sixty-five miles, in one day, to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and put himself immediately into the hands of the American leaders. To him was assigned the command of the militia, and his dash, daring and skill, as displayed at Bunker Hill two months afterward, form brilliant passages in the early history of the war. It was very proper that the pistols which belonged to Major Pitcairn should be committed to his hands.

His grandson was John P. Putnam, Esq., a graduate of William College, Massachusetts, a citizen of Cambridge, Washington county, New York, which was afterwards divided into three towns, of which White Creek was one. He was a gentleman of great culture and worth, and a very great friend of my childhood. He had in his possession, and received from his father, and his grandfather General Putnam, a brace of his pistols which he preserved with the greatest care, and exhibited to his friends as interesting relics of the Revolutionary war.

They are now the property of his widow, and she has very kindly acceded to my request to permit them to go to Lexington, to be exhibited there at the approaching centennial. As I have said they were the pistols used by Major Pitcairn in giving the command to the British soldiers to fire on the Americans on the morning of April 19, 1775, and one of them is therefore the first weapon discharged in the war of the American Revolution. The following certificate, by John P. Putnam, recites the facts and evidence that these are the pistols that were in the hands of Major Pitcairn on that day:

CERTIFICATE.

I am a grandson of the late Major-General Israel Putnam. I have a distinct recollection of these pistols for more than sixty-three years. My first recollection of them was seeing them on the drapery of the General's coffin as he was borne to the grave. They were the property of my father, a gift of his father, and have remained in the possession of my father and myself down to the present day.

From my uncles, Colonel Israel Putnam and Colonel Daniel Putnam, who were both aides-de-camp to the General, and from my father I have often heard the following statement, namely, "that at the commencement of the war of the American Revolution, these pistols were the property of Major Pitcairn, of the British army; that on his retreat from Concord and Lexington, to Boston, on the 19th of April, 1775, his horse was shot under him, and fell near a party of pursuing Americans; that the Major narrowly escaped capture, leaving his horse and equipage; that his pursuers struck the horse of its furniture, of which these pistols formed a part, and brought them into the American camp, and a few days after, on his arrival at camp, they were presented to General Putnam, who carried them through the residue of his active service in said war."

And I do further certify that, in the year 1827, I spent a short season at Lexington, had these pistols with me, and was there introduced to three of the members of Captain Parker's company of militia that was attacked by the British forces at that place, and that one of them, a Mr. Monroe, I think, stated it as his firm belief from recollection of something unusual in construction, that he saw one of these pistols, that morning in the hand of the commander of the detachment, who he afterwards learned was Major Pitcairn, and saw him discharge it before any other shot was fired at said company.

(Signed) JOHN P. PUTNAM.
WHITE CREEK, NEW YORK,
December 8, 1855.

CERTIFICATE OF COL. AARON BURR.

I certify that from inspection of steel-mounted pistols now in possession of Mr. John P. Putnam, and this day shown to me by him, I believe them to be the same pistols which were carried and used by Major General Israel Putnam in the war of the Revolution. That I was the aid-de-camp to General Putnam and believe I often saw said pistols in his possession.

(Signed) A. BURR.
Dated September 26, 1835.
Witness present,
ALEXANDER S. TUTTLEE.

These pistols are now on my table. Accurate drawings of them have been made and engraved for publication with the proceedings of the Centennial.

IRENÆUS, in the *New York Observer*.

A CABINET SIDEBOARD.

The Analogy Between a Landaulet for Mr Williams and Fine Furniture for Mr Robeson, and Fonts and Picture Frames for Others.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The appropriation of government property to private use is a form of official dishonesty which has long prevailed to a greater or less extent in nearly every department of the public service. Instances of it are as familiar to newspaper readers as household words. Cabinet and bureau officers in Washington have for years used the horses and carriages belonging to the United States for private purposes, and still do so, in spite of the fact that Attorney General Williams' landaulet cost him the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Some of the same officers have rooms in their houses richly furnished at government expense, on the theory that they ought to be provided by the United States with the means of transacting business at home.

The employment of the government work-shops, government material, and government labor for the manufacture of articles for private use has also been common. It used to be asserted that under former administrations of the Treasury Department drawings and plans for the private residences of government officials were sometimes prepared in the office of the supervising architect, and furniture for private use was also manufactured in the Treasury cabinet shop. It is believed that under Secretary Bristow's administration nothing of this kind has occurred.

The work-shops in the navy yards have always been used to some extent for the purpose of private manufacturing, and in some of them regulations have been established by which this can be done in certain cases, and the government be fully reimbursed. In the Washington navy yard this is sometimes done in the following way: An order from the chief of the bureau of construction and repair for the manufactures of a certain article is obtained. This is presented to the proper officer of the yard, who issues an order to the proper foreman with instructions to keep a strict account of the material used and the labor employed. When the work is completed the paymaster of the yard is paid in accordance with a bill prepared by the foreman who did the work, and vouchers for the material and labor so used are made out in triplicate. One is retained by the paymaster, one by the foreman under whose direction the work was done, and one is sent to the bureau of construction and repair in the navy department. It is doubtful if there is any legal authority for using the government work-shops for private purposes, even under these regulations, but in such cases the government is reimbursed and really does not lose anything.

High officials have been recently accused of using the Washington navy-yard and the government material and labor for the manufacture of articles for private use, without requiring any account to be kept or any other means to be taken by which payment could be made if it were desired. On the 5th of February, some men formerly employed in the navy-yard, who had the means of knowing what they asserted, offered to prove that a splendid sideboard had been made in the navy yard for Secretary Robeson out of the government material, and in the main by government employes; that the latter had been paid by the paymaster of the yard, and that no separate account of the material or labor had been kept in order that the cost of the sideboard might be determined and the government reimbursed. They also asserted that, in the Spring of 1874, a font was made in the navy-yard, also of government material and by government labor, and that, by the Secretary of the Navy, it was shipped in two boxes, about the middle of May, to "Hon. A. Q. Keasby, care of William Monahan, Monmouth Beach, N. J., via Long Branch boat." They also asserted that hundreds of dollar's worth of fancy boxes, picture-frames and other furniture had been made for private use, for which the government has never been repaid.

Recently a board, consisting of officers in the navy-yard, was appointed to investigate these accusations, and the men who made them offered to go before the board and explain the whole case on four conditions, viz:

1. That witnesses should be examined under oath.

2. That one of those who made the accusations should have the privilege of cross-examining witnesses.

3. The production of such documents belonging to the government as those making the accusation should consider necessary.

6 That the board should sit with open doors.

These conditions were not agreed to by the board, and those making the accusation withdrew. The whole case reduces itself to this: Either Secretary Robeson is guilty of converting public property to his private use, or there has been irregularity and dishonesty in the Washington navy-yard. The friends of the Secretary believe the latter to be the case, and while they would regret his want of discretion in using the government shops for the manufacture of articles for private use, even though the government has been fully reimbursed, they believe it to be his duty to relieve himself from every shadow of suspicion by causing the present investigation to be thorough and conducted in public, so that all the world may know what the facts are.

The Charlotte Observer says: Three car loads of iron ore, from what is known as the "University Mine," near Chapel Hill, Orange county, owned by Gen. R. F. Hoke and others, passed through this city to day, on its way to the Forges and Furnaces in Lincoln county, where it is being sent to be tested, to ascertain it's working qualities before expending the necessary money for the erection of forges, &c., on the spot where it is found.—The ore is of the variety known as "Red Hematite," and its appearance is quite promising, and if abundant, will prove a valuable acquisition to the metallurgical resources of the State. Apparently, the ore will yield fifty per cent. of its weight in metallic iron, which, if free from sulphur, phosphorus and other deleterious ingredients, makes it a desirable ore.

A story comes from Florida with the genuine flavor of romance. It seems that at Cedar Keys an old Spaniard calling himself Rios D Rillo made his appearance some time ago and settled down as though impressed with the qualities of Cedar Keys as a place of residence. Many wondered at the whim of the old man which led himself to this neck a home among strangers, but now it seems that many years ago he was engaged in the occupation of a pirate, and while so engaged was a party to the burial of a large amount of treasure in the vicinity of Cedar Keys. Now, the old man has come to look for the result of his enterprise in the past, and, it is reported, not without success. He has succeeded, it is said, in finding one iron box containing precious stones and old Spanish coin to the value of $10,000 and expects to unearth still more of the treasure. The iron box has been already shipped to Havana, where the old Spaniard lives when at home. That is the story.

STATE NEWS.

The State Fair will open on the 12th of October, lasting five days.

Miss Isabella T. Armstrong, an English lady, is to lecture in Raleigh on Temperance.

The R. & G. R. R. are about to turn out a handsome new passenger coach at their shops in Raleigh.

Mr. R. W. Allison is announced as a candidate for the State Convention in Cabarrus county.

Gov. Brogden has called a meeting of the Trustees of the University, to be held in Raleigh on May 4th.

The surviving members of Gen. P. Barringer's Cavalry Brigade are requested by the officers to meet in Charlotte on the 20th of May and participate in the Centennial ceremonies.

The Charlotte Democrat says: Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, the Representative in Congress from this District, has appointed David Vance (son of Gov. Vance of this city) to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Governor Brogden has been interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Herald, in regard to the Philadelphia Centennial. He is resolved to do his duty, blue coat, brass buttons and all, to make the affair a complete success.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: On Friday the wind blew a gale from the West, followed at night by a freeze, which has effectually destroyed all the fruit, up to which time the prospect was unusually fine. The loss of the fruit is a serious calamity which affects the whole State.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that track laying on the R. & A. Air Line road began at Sanford yesterday morning. Ten miles are ready for the rails, which are being rapidly laid. Seven miles more are being worked which will bring the road to the Morrison place. About three hundred hands are at work, and the road we suppose is a fixed fact.

The Raleigh News says: We regret to learn that the handsome residence of Captain James A. Graham, in the town of Graham, was consumed by fire on Sunday afternoon. The origin of the fire was accidental. Very little of the furniture was saved. The policy of insurance had expired about ten days previously, and consequently the loss is total.

The Raleigh News says: The following named gentlemen have been appointed by the State Agricultural Society as delegates to the Cotton States Congress, to be held in Raleigh on the 13th of July next: State at large, Col. J. L. Bridgers, Col. Thos M. Holt; 1st District, Hon. Mills L. Eure; 2d District, Uriah Vaughan; 3rd District, Maj. C. W. McClammy; 4th District, Hon. J. W. Norwood; 5th District, Col. J. W. Cunningham; 6th District, Brevard Davidson, Esq.; 7th District, Stephen D. Clark; 8th District, Prof. Kimberley.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to act on behalf of the Western N. C. railroad, have made arrangements satisfactory to all parties. The sale of the road has been ordered, and the State will become the purchaser at the limits fixed by the act ($850,000), she being in a position to outbid all opposition. As soon as possible after the sale and confirmation thereof, work will be begun to push forward the extension west from Old Fort. Penitentiary labor will come usefully into play.

The Asheville Pioneer says: On the night of the 10th, U. S. Commissioner Allison and Deputy Marshals Allman and Franks arrived in Webster with the body of John Regle, one of their guard, who had been killed by illicit distillers. While riding along the road with another man he was shot from his horse by some parties in the bushes. His companion escaped by fighting his way through. Regle was shot directly through the brain, and died instantly. His body laid by the side of the road all night, and the next day was recovered by Franks and Allison, who summoned a large force and went after it. The bushwhackers had despoiled their victim of everything in his pockets, and also carried off his hat. His horse was still near him, being badly crippled with buck-shot. The place selected for this murder was in Macon county, and on the line which separates it from Rabun county, Ga. Regle leaves a wife and three little children.

Literary.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1874. Edited by Spencer F. Baird, with the Assistance of Eminent Men of Science. New York: Harper & Brothers, through E. J. Hale & Son. Wilmington: P. Heinsberger.

This is the fourth volume of the series of the "Annual Record of Science and Industry" now being edited by Prof. Baird and published by the Harpers. It is a very interesting and a very valuable document, and is in every way worthy of the cordial appreciation manifested by the public toward its predecessors.

MOHAMMED AND MOHAMMEDANISM. By R. Bosworth Smith, M. A. New York: Harper & Brothers, through E. J. Hale & Son. Wilmington: P. Heinsberger.

This little volume embraces a series of lectures delivered by Prof. Smith at the Royal Institute of Great Britain in February and March, 1874, and also an appendix containing Emanuel Deutsch's article "Islam." The lectures are four in number and are complete and comprehensive in their treatment of the matter in hand. The book will well repay perusal by the historical as well as by the theological student and the general reader.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA: ITS ORIGIN AND AN ACCOUNT OF ITS PROGRESS DOWN TO THE DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN. By Alexander William Kinglake. New York: Harper & Brothers, through E. J. Hale & Son. Wilmington: P. Heinsberger.

This is the third volume of the series furnished us from Mr. Kinglake's pen and relates to the battle of Inkerman. The papers are evidently very carefully prepared from official and other sources, and are complete in their details of those remarkable engagements. The book contains eleven illustrations, consisting of maps and plans, that add greatly to the proper understanding of the positions of the contending forces.

MR VAUGHAN'S HEIR. A Novel. By Frank Lee Benedict, author of "My Daughter Ethnor," "Miss Van Kortland," "Miss Dorothy's Charge," "John Worthington's Name," &c., &c. New York: Harper & Brothers, through E. J. Hale & Son. Wilmington: P. Heinsberger. Paper, $1.

We have read but one of Mr. Benedict's works and that was "John Worthington's Name" and the result was so successful that we turn with much pleasure to the book before us. The scenes are laid partly in Europe, partly in America, the plot is ingenious and the incidents are well planned and full of interest.

SAFELY MARRIED! A novel. By the author of "Caste," "Colonel Dacre," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers, through E. J. Hale & Son. Wilmington: P. Heinsberger. Paper 50 cents.

We do not know the name of this author, but we do know that "Colonel Dacre," which we have read, is a charming creation, and if "Safely Married" is anything like unto its immediate predecessor, it is well worth reading.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE 19th APRIL, 1775.

The hanging of the lanterns from the tower of Christ Church, in Salem street, Boston, as a signal to Paul Revere of the movements of the British army on the night of April 18, 1775, will be duly celebrated there to-morrow evening. The lanterns will be hung out by Mr. Samuel Haskell Newman, a son of the old sexton who hung them out a hundred years ago. A public meeting will be held in the church at half-past 7 o'clock, which will be attended by the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston and a delegation from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of which Paul Revere was the first president. There will be singing by a choir of more than seventy voices. The church will be decorated with flowers, and the bells (the oldest chime in this country) will be rung at intervals during the day and evening. We reprint in this connection Mr. Longfellow's spirited poem,

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,—
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said, "Good night!" and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where swinging wide at her mooring lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon like a prison bar,
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through the alley and street,
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers,
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed to the tower of the church,
Up the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry-chamber overhead,
And startled the

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

Personal.

Theo. N. Ramsey, Esq., the popular and successful State Lecturer of the Independent Order of Good Templars in the city, and favored us with a call last evening.

Large Cargo.

The schooner *Bessie E. Dickinson*, cleared from this port yesterday for Bath, Me., by Messrs. J. H. Bloom & Co. takes out 300,516 feet of lumber, which is the largest cargo it was recollect to have ever been known to clear.

Another New Car.

The Weldon News says of the new car just turned out at the shops of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, formerly Captain D. L. Pilgrew's passenger car on the Wilmington passenger and mail train. It is a handsome and roomy car and was built by Messrs. W. & W. Rail Company at their shops in Wilmington. This coach is 55 feet long and reflects credit upon its builders.

Temperance Excursion.

Cape Fear Lodge, No. 42, I. O. G. T., has determined to give an excursion to Masonboro early next month. Arrangements are therefore already in progress for the event. The ladies have determined to spare no pains to make the affair as pleasant as possible for anything of the kind.

Wilmington Lodge.

A regular meeting of Wilmington Lodge, No. 42, I. O. G. T., will be held to-night. During the progress of the meeting it was announced that Theodore N. Ramsey had just arrived in the city and a committee was at once appointed to wait on Mr. Ramsey, at his lodgings and request him to visit the lodge. The committee performed the duty very satisfactorily, for in a few minutes Mr. Ramsey returned accompanied by Messrs. Bailey, who entertained the visitors for a short time with a very interesting little address.

Resumed Business.

Mr. Wm. Rea has resumed business at the old stand, corner of North Front and Princess streets, and has opened a large and elegant assortment of new Spring goods which will be offered at the trade at the very lowest living rates, at wholesale and retail.

A new feature has been adopted by this house. Hereafter, commencing with the week, their establishment will remain closed on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath Day. This arrangement they propose to make perpetual, as the history of the house.

Produce Exchange.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, held on Friday, the following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year:

Secretary and Treasurer—R. W. Andrews.

Arbitration Committee—B. G. Worth, G. W. Williams, C. P. Mc-Rae, B. F. Hall, Roger Moore.

Inspectors—A. H. VanBokkelen, D. Worth, R. W. Andrews.

Weighers—W. L. DeRosset, C. H. Robinson, E. Peschau, R. W. Andrews.

Inspection and Weighing—J. L. Bagwell, J. D. Woody, J. A. Willard.

Storage and Shipping—W. L. DeRosset, James Sprunt, E. Peschau.

Sunday's Fires.

The alarm of fire was sounded on Sunday morning about half-past 11 o'clock, and while the various companies in the city were at worship, it was a terrible day for such an occasion, and much anxiety was felt to know the location of the alarm. The fire was found to proceed from the turpentine distillery of Messrs. J. H. Bloom & Evans, north of the depot of the Carolina Central Railway, and it was entirely destroyed. Three sails were burned, the loss aggregating about $1,500, with no insurance. The fire is said to have originated from a defective flue.

A case by a passing locomotive engine had been in force at the premises, but not having been run on the previous Thursday. The fire was confined to the distillery proper, and to the lower portion of the beautiful tenements the brush of an artist touched rosebuds and violets into almost fragrant realities, while tiny humming birds and gay-colored butterflies seemed to hover in trembling delight over the dainty sweets hidden with the chalice cups of the flowers.

Capt. J. W. Henry has been nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Goldsboro.

The Cape Fear at the Centennial.

It has been suggested, and we think the suggestion a capital one, that the delegates from the Cape Fear section appear *in character* at the centennial celebration at Charlotte next month, as representatives of an overt act of resistance to British authority, made *ten years* previous to the battle of Lexington. True, the act on the Cape Fear resulted in none of the bloodshed which characterized that in Massachusetts, but it was none the less daring in conception and bold in its execution. We refer to the refusal of the patriots to allow the British sloop of war *Diligence*, which appeared in the Cape Fear river early in the year 1765 with stamp paper for the use of the Colony, to land the paper. They not only did this but they seized a boat belonging to the vessel hoisted it on a cart and with a flag floating from her mast proceeded in triumph to Wilmington. The act was greeted with tumultuous applause by the citizens, and that night the whole town was illuminated. The next day the people, headed by Co. John Ashe, of New Hanover, and Col. Hugh Waddell, of Brunswick, proceeded to the Governor's palace and demanded that he desist from all attempts to execute the stamp act. The Governor at first refused, but yielded when he saw the preparations made by the people to burn the house over his head. Houston, the stamp master, was then produced and was taken by the people to the head of the Market House, where he was made to take a solemn oath not to attempt to execute the iniquitous duties of his office.

In commemoration of this proud page in the history of the Cape Fear section, we suggest that a boat be provided and manned and taken to Charlotte to bear its part in the proceedings of the day, and we commend the matter to the consideration of the Central Committee for this county.

Superior Court.

The following is a summary of the business disposed of in this Court Wednesday.

State vs. Gilbert Telfair, on a peace warrant. Case dismissed on payment of cost.

State vs. Henry Bowden, for larceny. Guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. James Spearman, for larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 18 years in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. William Marstellar, for assault and battery. Judgment six months and costs.

State vs. the same, for assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs. Abe Sampson, Peter Sampson, Calvin Sampson and William Burney, for larceny. Not guilty.

State vs. Joshua Holland, on a peace warrant. Case dismissed at prosecutor's costs.

State vs. Daniel Williams, on a peace warrant. Case dismissed at defendant's costs.

State vs. Edward Stanley, *alias* Ned Glavis, for larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the County Work House.

State vs. John Scott, for larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. George Farley, for larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. James McWilliams and David Steward, for larceny. Not guilty as to both.

State vs. Henry Gaier, on a peace warrant. Case dismissed at defendant's costs.

State vs. John Watson, for disorderly conduct and misdemeanor. Appeal dismissed.

Important to Tax-Listers.

The following letter, addressed to Mr. Martin, of this city, is in answer to an enquiry as to what extent money can be taxed by State, county or city authority.

North Carolina taxes, by section 9, subdivision 1, of the machinery bill, as follows:

"Money on hand or on deposit in any bank in or out of the State, including therein all funds invested within sixty days before in United States bonds, any stocks or company property whatever with intent to evade the payment of State, county or other taxes."

The Federal law, which in this instance seems to conflict without Legislative law, prohibits such tax and gives great latitude to what is termed the evil effects, and the recovered patent, with pure, vitalized electrical blood flowing through his veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which added to experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. 4w

To the Afflicted.

No matter under what form of sickness you labor, there is one great truth you should keep in mind: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants. The best *Blood Purifier* ever discovered is DR. WALKER'S famous VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple. 4w

Temperance Appointments.

Theo. N. Ramsey, State Lecturer for the Independent Order of Good Templars, will address the citizens of North Carolina at the following places:

Kenansville, Duplin county, Monday night, April 19th.

Teacheys, Duplin county, Tuesday night, April 20th.

Smithville, Brunswick county, Friday night, April 23rd.

Whiteville, Columbus county, Monday night, April 26th.

Bladenboro, Bladen county, Tuesday night, April 27th.

Elizabethtown, Bladen county, Wednesday night, April 28th.

Appointments.

For the information of our readers we publish the appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., for his second round of Quarterly Meetings in the Wilmington District:

Smithville, at Bethel, April 24th and 25th.

Wilmington, at Front Street, May 1st and 2nd.

Bladen, C. F. Mission, at Deem's Chapel, May 8th and 9th.

Elizabeth, May 15th and 16th.

Whiteville, at Fair Bluff, May 29th and 30th.

Topsail, June 5th and 6th.

Onslow, June 12th and 13th.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

St. James', Beaufort Co.	April 23
Luke Landing, Hyde Co.	" 25
Statesville	" 27
Bath	" 29
Zion Church, Beaufort Co.	" 30
Washington	May 2
Jamesville	" 4
Williamston	" 5
Hamilton	" 6
Scotland Neck	" 8

The Presbytery of Wilmington.

The Presbytery of Wilmington met at Hopewell church in Pender county, on Thursday last, the 15th inst.

The Presbytery was organized by the election of Rev. B. F. Marable as Moderator, and Rev. S. H. Isler and Dr. L. W. Robinson as temporary clerks.

The business was conducted very harmoniously, and reports from Committees of the various departments of church work showed, in the main, encouraging progress.

Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D. was elected Trustee of Davidson College, vice Rev. Colvin Shaw who resigned on account of ill health.

Rev. Dr. Wilson and Mr. George Chadbourn were elected Commissioners to the approaching General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. J. R. Blake, Chairman of the Faculty of Davidson College, was present and addressed the Presbytery most admirably on the work and prospects of that institution.

Alexander Sprunt, Esq., resigned the Treasurership of the Presbytery, and Mr. John McLaurin was elected to fill the place.

A very large number of persons were in attendance at the meeting and the delegates and visitors present were entertained with boundless hospitality.

The Signs of Health.

Health invariably declares itself by visible signs. A person with a sallow, haggard visage and attenuated frame may declare that he is "in perfect health," but, if he does, don't believe him, for he is not. His looks belie him and his asseveration is mere bravado. Few persons, except hypochondriacs, desire to be thought unwell. A fresh complexion, a clear eye, a happy expression, and an absence of leanness, indicate that their possessors enjoy good digestion, sound sleep and a vigorous circulation, three essentials of health which are fortunately not beyond the reach of invalids. The surest medium for their attainment is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by purifying the blood banish sallowness, and by promoting perfect digestion and sound sleep, keep the body well nourished, and impart to the face the placid expression indicative of a clear and unwearied mind. The Bitters are far more conducive to good looks than any cosmetic that ever humbugged the credulous.

Goldsboro had some snow last Saturday night.

Wayne Superior Court is in session at Goldsboro this week.

The adventists at Chicago assembled on Monday night in a private way and waited till near morning with their white robes on in readiness for the expected coming of Christ. They finally dispersed quietly.

Some economical Parisiennes recently attempted a new mode of revivifying their old ball dresses. The gentlemen at a prefectoral ball found that as they danced, their dress suits became white from head to foot. It was no novelty to get their coat sleeves and shoulders dusty from contact with the powdered shoulders and arms of their partners, but how did this happen with the rest of the clothes? On inquiry it was discovered that the Parisian belles had deluged their skirts with veloutine to make the faded and dirty dresses look fresh again.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

Dr. G. B. Chapman, Plattsmouth, Neb., writes: I have under treatment a lady, who, for the past seven years has been afflicted, and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, *is gaining rapidly on your* Favorite Prescription.

ATLANTA, ILL.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here, but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away. MRS. THOS. MCFARLAND.

Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

Americans are a Nation of Dyspeptics

We live fast, dissipate and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every kind of life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters will remove the evil effects, and the recovered patient, with pure, vitalized electrical blood flowing through his veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which added to experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. 4w

To the Afflicted.

No matter under what form of sickness you labor, there is one great truth you should keep in mind: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants. The best *Blood Purifier* ever discovered is DR. WALKER'S famous VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple. 4w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMP. OF THE CUR.,
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1864.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 16th inst., and in reply beg to inclose you herewith copies of Sections 3640 and 5413 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Very respectfully,
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller.

Silas N. Martin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

Section 3,640. All stocks, bonds, Treasury notes and other obligations of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal or local authority.

Section 5,413. The words "obligation or other security of the United States" shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, coupons, United States notes, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks or drafts for money drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, and also the notes and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress.

The Rockingham Spirit of the South says: The horse race last Saturday, on Cohen's level, between Bill Bryant Wade and Mollie Smith, for a stake of $50, result in favor of the former animal. The friends of Mollie being somewhat dissatisfied, W. P. McDonald and others propose to run Bill against Mollie again, a distance of 350 yards for a sum not less than $50 nor more than $250.

The Raleigh News says: There is in the neighborhood of the quiet and well ordered town of Cary, six miles west of this city, an organized band of thieves and robbers that have of late committed a number of depredations on the farms of the good people of that section. They are getting even more bold and have the daring to attack the camps of wagoners on the roadside. A few nights ago they carried off considerable booty from one encampment in a mile of Cary. It should be the duty of some one to apprehend these rascals and bring them to justice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS.

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF LAUNDALET WILLIAMS.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

DELANO NOT REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

THE ATLANTA POSTMASTERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Night.—Among the later rumors of Cabinet changes, is one to the effect that Attorney General Williams will soon retire from his present position. He does not absolutely deny the truth of the report, but admits it is probable he may before long engage in other pursuits. Some of his most intimate friends say the indication is he will resign at the end of the present fiscal year, if not sooner.

Secretary Tracy calls in five million five twenty bonds upon which the interest ceases on the 20th July. The Assistant Treasurer has ordered the pay of May interest without rebate.

WASHINGTON, April 21—Night—Postmaster Jewell returned to Washington this morning. He states positively that the report that the President has requested Secretary Delano to resign is not true. Governor Jewell was in the car with the President and Mr. Delano when the published statement referred to was brought to their attention and his assertion is based upon what was then said by the parties directly concerned.

Postmaster General Jewell has received several petitions signed by almost every republican at Atlanta, Ga., indorsing his appointment of Conley as postmaster at that point and praying that he will not reconsider his action and appoint Bard. Besides these petitions a number of letters have been received warmly indorsing Conley's appointment.

LOUISIANA

MORE LEGISLATIVE TROUBLE BREWING.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS OF IMPEACHMENT OF CHARLES CLINTON, STATE AUDITOR.

KELLOGG WANTS THE FINANCES ATTENDED TO.

OUSTING A FEW OF THE USURPERS.

WHAT THE SMALL FRYE THINK ABOUT IT.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF CLINTON

NEW ORLEANS, April 20—Noon—There is great excitement over the determination of the Conservatives to seat certain members, which will give the Conservatives a majority on joint ballot.

Packard quoted if this course is pursued the Senate will adjourn for three days, and if persisted in, will adjourn *sine die*.

The Republicans did not and would not consent to being deprived of the majority on joint ballot.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20—Night.—The majority report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, declaring George B. Buckhardt of Orleans; O. L. Collins, of St. Helena; Charles Dalhomme and Felix Voorhees, of St. Mailen, were entitled to the seats now occupied by Richards, Rocheon, Floyd and Martirell, was adopted by a vote of 61 yeas to 32 nays.

Before the above action in the House the Senate had ajourned until to-morrow. Before adjourning, however, a resolution was introduced unseating Goode and reseating Crosier. Mr. Lowell, Republican, Chairman of the Committee of the House to examine the books of the Auditor, submitted a report which closed as follows:

Your Committee further report that upon evidence collected by them, and in virtue of the powers and duties imposed upon them by the laws of the State under which they were appointed, they are of the opinion that Chas. Clinton, Auditor of the Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; they therefore recommend to the House the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That Chas. Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The report went over under the rules.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21—Night—Gov. Kellogg to-day sent a special message to both Houses of the General Assembly, calling attention to the fact that the time for which the Assembly was convened is rapidly drawing to a close, and earnestly urging the passage of the bill for the relief of the city of New Orleans and recommending an amendment to the funding law. His message closes as follows: Permit me to say that it is expected of you, under the existing circumstances, that the great interests of the State and city shall receive the preference in your proceedings over the advancement of party ends, and that our financial condition renders it very undesirable that the term of this session should be extended, nor can it be with justice to the tax-payers or the creditors of the State.

The following telegrams explain themselves:

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, M. C., Lewiston, Me.—The Democrats unseated four Republican members to-day. Telegraph me whether (in your opinion by the agreement signed) the Democrats were to disturb more of the members of the House except those mentioned in the award to go out.

(Signed) S. P. PACKARD.

LEWISTON, ME, April 21.

Hon. S. P. Packard, U. S. Marshal, New Orleans.—By the agreement and award the status of your Legislature was to remain as we left it. The Democrats violate their good faith and plighted honor in their outrageous attempt to change it.

(Signed) W. P. FRYE

The impeachment of Auditor Clinton passed the House by a vote of 73 to 21. The Senate is in executive session.

THE INDIANS.

A GENERAL WAR APPREHENDED.

KANSAS CITY, April 20—Noon.—An officer who commanded a detachment of troops in the recent fight with the Cheyennes, reports two soldiers dead from their wounds, and that four soldiers were corralled by thirty-five Indians twenty miles south of Fort Wallace on the 15th inst., when a fight ensued in which there were ten redskins killed. The soldiers escaped in the darkness. There is a general war apprehended.

TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER SHOT GUN TRAGEDY.

MEMPHIS, April 20—Night.—Oscar Burton was killed at Somerville, Tenn., yesterday by a man named Doyle. Burton, last fall, had a terrible encounter with three brothers named Rivers, during which two of the Rivers were killed and the other dangerously wounded, Burton being shot nine times and it was thought fatally. No particulars of the killing of Burton have been received.

EUROPE.

KENEALY ARRAIGNED FOR LIBLE.

TWO PRUSSIAN EDITORS FIGHT A DUEL.

THE EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

ROYALTY AT THE MOODY AND SHANKEY PREACHING.

BISMARCK WRITES TO LUXEMBURG.

LONDON, April 20—Night—Dr. Kenealy appeared in Guild Hall justice room to-day in response to a summons issued at the instance of Mr. Wright, editor of the Advertiser, charging him with libel. The room was filled with the friends of the doctor, and a dense crowd was in the street after hearing the summons was dismissed. The result was greeted with tremendous cheering by the people in the room which was caught up by those outside.

Dr. Kenealy was escorted from the building by thousands of people.

BERLIN, April 20.—Noon.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill restricting ecclesiastical powers.

PARIS, April 20.—Noon.—A duel took place yesterday between M. Maggroto, editor of the Union, and M. Rogat, editor of La Pays. The weapons used were swords. Both of the combatants were wounded.

LONDON, April 20—Night—The Epsom Spring Meeting commenced today, a great crowd being in attendance. The weather is beautiful. The great race of the meeting, for a city and suburban handicap, was won by Dalham by a half length, Freeman second and Tam O'Shanter third. Timour started Favorite at 6 to 1 but ran badly. The other betting was 40 to 1 against Dalham, 16 to 1 against Freeman and 14 to 1 against Tam O'Shanter.

LONDON, April 21—Noon—The Duchess of Sutherland and the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, were present to-day at the revival services in the Haymarket, conducted by Moody and Sankey.

It is rumored that Bismarck has addressed a note to Luxemburg similar to those sent to Belgium.

At the Epsom Spring meeting today, the great metropolitan stakes were won by Hampton.

GOTHAM.

A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE IN BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THE PAPAL ENVOYS VISITING BALTIMORE.

MORE ABOUT THE TWEED CASE

NEW YORK, April 21—Noon.—The treasurer of Booth's Theatre was arrested last evening on a warrant issued from Commissioner Davenport, based on an affidavit of a colored man named Smith, that he and his wife were refused seats in the parquette of the theater. The treasurer was bailed till to-day.

Count Marefaschi, Monsignor Roncetti and Dr. Ubaldi, papal envoys, left this city for Baltimore this morning, and will sojourn with Archbishop Bayley until that prelate comes to New York to confer the Beretta on Cardinal McCloskey.

NEW YORK, April 21—Night—It is said that three men in cleaning out a cesspool at Staten Island, came upon between twenty and thirty thousand dollars in gold coin. It seems that the premises was formerly owned by a city bank cashier who proved a defaulter in the amount of $160,000.

Special shipments to-day was a quarter of a million.

An order for the rearrest of Tweed, under three million dollars bail, was placed in the hands of the warden of the penitentiary. Should the decision of the Court of Appeals favor Tweed, he will be taken to the Ludlow Street Jail to await the further action of the courts.

Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the case of Charles A. Dana, arrested upon an attachment issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by United States Marshal Fiske. Judge Blatchford discharged Mr. Dana from the custody of the marshal of this district in a very lengthy opinion.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD.

THE NEWS AND COURIER LIBEL SUIT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21.—Noon—There has been great damage to Sea Island cotton and early fruits.

The jury in the Bowen libel suit against Riordan & Dawson, publishers of the News and Courier, consists of 6 whites and 6 blacks. Publishers admitted by defence. The admission of the proof of the truth of the alleged libels is corroborated in every point by the prosecution.

MARRIED.

In St. Bartholomew's Church, at Pittsboro N. C., on the evening of the 15th instant, by the Rector, Rev. R. B. Sutton, D. D., assisted by Rev. George Patterson, of St. John's, Wilmington, Mr. JOHN C. JAMES, of Wilmington, to Miss SARAH S., daughter of Thomas Cowan, Esq., of Pittsboro.

In this city, last evening, (19th instant), by the Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Mr. JOHN W. STOCKTON and Miss CAROLINE D. M. HATT, both of this city.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. at St. John's church, by the Rev. Thomas M. Ambler, LIEUT. N. W. (CO) LEY, U. S. navy, to MISS ELLA V., daughter of George W. Jewett, Esq., of this city. No cards.

DIED.

April 21st, JOHN S. ALSTON, son of J. H. and C. E. Latta, aged 9 months.

SPECIAL.

The best collar ever made is the Elmwood. It fits better and looks better than any other.

The most stylish collar you can wear is the Warwick. Ask for it at the gents' furnishing stores.

Laughter Lends a New Charm

To beauty, when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life, by using the fragrant SOZODONT.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for the rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be my soul," said he, "I have it in every bone and corner of me."

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot or murrain in sheep; thumps, wind, broken wind, sore rowing, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

April 22, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—General trade continues to improve slowly and the volume of business for the week shows an increase over last week, and with a few exceptions there is a strong and buoyant feeling pervading the markets for the principal staples. Although the hopes of the more sanguine are not yet fully realized, trade is in a much better condition than it was at the corresponding date of last year. The severe weather for the last week at the North and West has again stopped inland communication and this has acted as a drawback to trade, but from our exchanges we learn that the prospects of an early opening of navigation will increase the traffic which was suddenly suspended, and we confidently expect in a few days to see business more active than ever. Our market does not feel this drawback directly, but still it has its influence in making markets, which are outlets to ours dull and depressed. Our foreign export trade continues to increase. The exports this week were: Cotton 619 bales, spirits turpentine 3,914 casks, rosin 22,704 bbls, tar 4,202 bbls, and crude 14 bbls, against: Cotton 1,614 bales, spirits turpentine 4,206 casks, rosin 9,101 bbls, crude turpentine 131 bbls, tar 5,978 bbls, for last week.

Ocean freights have been as active this week as last, but the supply of tonnage offering has not been so large. The rates direct are unchanged, and several charters have been taken at 4s. 3d. on rosin and 6s. 3d. on spirits turpentine.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—There has been very little doing in the cotton market during the week, and to effect sales it has been necessary to show buyers constant favors. This change has been brought about by the reaction of the Liverpool and New York markets and the decline in those markets. Another drawback to the activity of trade has been the very light receipts, and the disposition on the part of receivers to hold their stocks for better prices. At the close the feeling is weak, but holders continue to manifest firmness in holding their stocks for a better market.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	200 bales.
Saturday	54 "
Monday	98 "
Tuesday	28 "
Wednesday	151 "
Thursday	64 "

Being a total of 695 bales, against 588 bales for last week. The exports were 346 bales, and the stock in yard and afloat is 1,873 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 37,769 bales, against 41,156 bales last week, 38,531 bales the previous week and 47,433 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,274,656 bales, against 3,512,570 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 237,914 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 29,865 bales, of which 22,715 were to Great Britian, 6,500 to France, and 650 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 537,491 bales.

The following are the nominal quotations to-day:

Ordinary	13 cents.
Good Ordinary	14½ "
Low Middling	15 "
Middling	15½ "
Good Middling	15¾ "

ROSIN—The trade doing has been confined in the main to the grade of strained, which has been active most of the week, both for spots and futures. Prices remain much the same as at the opening of the week, so far as the general range is concerned, but there is a little irregularity in the views of dealers. Some think it is best to keep on selling whenever a good buyer can be found and no further concessions are necessary; while others are inclined to offer with moderation and are hopeful of an advance of prices before new lots begin to arrive in any quantity. At the close the market is quiet for strained at $1 70 ₱ bbl. Fine grades are in some demand, but prices for the most part are nominal. There have been sales during the week of virgin "N" at $6 ₱ bbl. Quotations to-day will be found below.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	139	1 65	2 55	4 30
Saturday	300	1 65	2 55	4 30
Monday	150	1 65	2 55	4 30
Tuesday	250	1 65	2 55	4 30
Wed'y	350	1 65	2 55	4 30
Thursday	400	1 75	2 65	4 30

TAR—In a general way the tone of the market is better than at the commencement of the week. Aided by the large exports, and the small receipts there has been a manifest disposition on the part of sellers all the week to advance prices. This was not accomplished, however, until Wednesday, when there was an advance of 25 cts. To-day at the close the market is steady at $1 80 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 1,237 bbls, against 3,413 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 4,202 bbls, against 6,978 bbls. for last week, and the stock in yard and afloat is 12,371 bbls against 15,335 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	131 bbls at	$1 55	per bbl
Saturday	100 "	" 1 55	"
Monday	100 "	" 1 55	"
Tuesday	150 "	" 1 55	"
Wednesday	200 "	" 1 65	"
Thursday	250 "	" 1 65	"

GRAIN—The market remains in a fairly active condition, and the tone has been firmer since our last report, with some advances in the leading articles. CORN—There was more business done in this line than previously, owing to the arrivals of several cargoes during the week which brought an advance. The arrivals and sales for the week were as follows: Schr. Julia Selden containing 2,000 bushels, sold at 95 cents. Schr. Samuel containing 1,115 bushels, sold at 95 cents. Schr. Eit containing 1,940 bushels, sold at 95 cents, and the Schr. L. D. Cobb and Beulah Benton containing 3,578 bushels, were sold P. N. T., but the cargoes were supposed to have sold higher, as the Corn was of a superior quality to the cargoes above mentioned. At the close, however, it is well to state that cargoes are firmer and arrivals would probably bring higher figures than the sales reported. From store there has been an advance to correspond with the cargo sales.—There was a moderate business doing, and a fair amount was taken by millers and exporters.

The receipts for the week show a still further decline, scarcely any being received direct from northern ports.

The receipts were as follows: From Baltimore 2,126 bushels per Schrs. from Eastern counties were 8,833 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroads 4,216 bushels. The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn $1 05 to $1 07½c. and white mealing 107½@$1 10 ₱ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ₱ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present good; cow and clay sell at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bushel, and $1 25@$1 35 for white ₱ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. COAL MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 10 @ $1 12½ ₱ bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS — The market for Provisions here this week has been very active, and under advices of a steady improvement at the West it has throughout been strong and buoyant in tone with a sharp advance of prices all round. North Carolina bacon continues in good demand with larger receipts than usual this week, and an active market. Quotations are a fraction better but no decided advance is noted.

To-day the quotations for meats are as follows:

North Carolina Bacon sells at 11@11¼ cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, 13¼@14 cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 10½@10¾ cts. for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 9½@9¾ cents for shoulders and 12½@12¾ cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 17@18 cents ₱ lb.

PEANUTS—The export demand continues good with a steady tone to the market and receipts sufficiently heavy to meet the current demands.—The crop of last year is gradually being received and the stock on hand is not heavy, but amply large to meet the requirements of the trade. To-day the following quotations were paid:

Fancy	$1 80@$1 90
Extra Prime	1 60@ 1 70
Prime	1 5 @ 1 55

FERTILIZERS—The following are the ruling prices:

Soluable Pacific $48, cash, $55 time; Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $53, cash, and $60, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $35, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $65 time.

COTTON YARNS. The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

EGGS—The warm weather which has prevailed for several days past caused a material increase in receipts and a disposition of buyers to take more than were barely required for immediate wants. Quotations are 16 to 17 cents per dozen.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts ₱ lb for prime.

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

April 16—Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Sloop Annie Gibbons, Shelby, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell Son, with 2,287 bushels corn.

April 19—Schr Julia Selden, Hill, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co., with 2,000 bushels corn.

Schr Samuel, Bloodgood, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co., with 1,115 bushels corn.

Schr Etta, Heady, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co., with 1,940 bushels corn.

Schr Eit, Heady, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co., with 1,940 bushels corn.

Schr Beulah Benton, Chadwick, Fairfield, B F Mitchell & Son, with 2,166 bushels corn.

Schr Ben, Beveredge, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Fannie Elder, Clements, Beverly, Mass., J. E Lippitt & Co, with ice.

CLEARED.

April 15—Br Brig Lilly, Ryan, London, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Norwegian Brig Ara, Tobiasen, Cork or Falmouth for orders to a market, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Flora, Condon, Condon, Bathe, Me., Northrop & Cumming.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Stesmship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, New York, A D Cazaux.

April 16—Brig Wellie Clif

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

Passing By.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

"And they told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

O rich man, from your happy door,
Seeing the old, the sick, the poor,
Who ask for nothing, scarcely weep,
To whom even heaven means only sleep;
While you, given good things without measure,
Sometimes can hardly sleep for pleasure;
Let not the blessèd moment fly,
Jesus of Nazareth passes by.

Is there a sinner, tired of sin,
Longing a new life to begin?
But all the gates of help are shut,
And all the words of love are mute;
Earth's best joys seem, like burnt up grass,
And e'en the very heavens as brass:
Turn not away so pitiless y—
Jesus of Nazareth passes by.

Self-hardened man, of smooth, bland smile;
Woman, with heart like desert isle
Set in the sea of household love,
Whom nothing save "the world" can move;
At your white lie, your sneering speech,
Your backward thrust no sword can reach,
Look, your child lifts a wondering eye—
Jesus of Nazareth passes by.

Oh, all ye foolish ones, who feel
A sad (en doubt, like piercing steel,
When your dead hearts within you burn,
And conscience sighs, "Return, return!"
Why let ye the sweet moment fleet,
Love's wave wash back from your tired feet—
Knowing not Him who came so nigh—
Jesus of Nazareth passing by?

He must not pass! Hold Him secure;
In likeness of His helpless poor;
Of many a sick soul, sin-beguiled,
In innocent face of little child;
Clasp Him—quite certain it is He—
In every form of misery;
And when thou meet'st Him up on high,
Be sure He will not pass thee by.

Memorial Day.

Col. E. D. Hall has been named by the Ladies of the Memorial Association as Chief Marshal of the ceremonies on the approaching Memorial Day. A most excellent selection. The Assistant Marshals will be announced in a few days.

Painful Accident

On Thursday afternoon Henry Penny, aged about 13 years, one of the carriers for this paper, (and who "folds" at the office of the *Presbyterian*, on Thursdays) while attempting to take a paper in that office off of the "paper bank" of the press, had his hand caught between the gearing of the bed of the press and the frame.—The impediment was sufficient to stop the press (which was worked by hand), but not without crushing his hand very badly. We are pleased to know, however, that it is not so bad as was first thought.

Zeb. Vance.

The following letter has been received by the Committee in behalf of the "True Brother's Society," in response to one written by them, requesting him to deliver his lecture on the "Scattered Nation:"

CHARLOTTE, April 13, '75.

Messrs. Jacobi, Bear and Weil, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of invitation has been received.

It will give me much pleasure indeed to accept it, but as I am in the midst of my Spring Courts it is not possible for me to appoint a day now. I can only say that I will do so at the earliest moment, and the notice, unavoidably, may be short.

Thanking you for the kind terms employed in your letter toward myself, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, Z. B. Vance.

The Colored Insane Asylum

The Board of Director of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, at a meeting held on the 7th inst., decided, in the adoption of seven whereases and one resolution, to postpone the matter of the establishment of the Branch Asylum for the colored insane, provided for by the act of the recent Legislature, until the next general meeting of the Board, to be held in November next.

The reasons for this action are that the lessee of the Marine Hospital declines to submit the control of the property to the Board, except on such conditions as the Board cannot accept; the insufficiency of the appropriate for the proper care of the insane; the unfit construction of the building for the proposed purpose "without constant danger of homicide and suicide," and the want of an appropriation for a change in the arrangement of the building.

The Schenck Case.

Ex-Sheriff Schenck, through his counsel, M. London, Esq., yesterday had a hearing before the Clerk of the Superior Court on a motion to discharge from arrest on civil process, in the matter of D. A. Smith, plaintiff. Adam Empie, Esq., and Hon. D. L. Russell appeared for the plaintiff.

The motion to vacate the order of arrest was allowed and upon the following grounds:

1st. The Court is of the opinion that the affidavit of the plaintiff does not embrace a cause provided for in art 2, sec. 149 C. C. P.

2d. That the defendant—being a non-resident of the State—does not deprive him of the benefit of the provisions of par. 1, sec. 2 of art 4 of the Constitution of the United States.

3d. The defendant having produced a certificate of protection from W. A. Guthrie, a Register in Bankruptcy, certifying that the defendant had filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina on the 30th day of November, 1874, said petition having been filed before the commencement of the action in this case, it is considered and adjudged by the Court that the defendant be discharged from the said arrest, and that he go when and where he will.

Upon the foregoing judgment the plaintiff prayed an appeal. Appeal granted.

Witness my hand and official seal this 17th day of April, 1875.

(Signed.) JAMES HEATON, [Seal].
Clerk Superior Court.

Murder at Fair Bluff.

A gentleman who passed Fair Bluff yesterday morning, informs us of a foul murder which has been perpetrated near that point, in Columbus county. The victim is an old white man by the name of Noah Stricklin, who was found dead near his house on last Wednesday night. The appearance of his person indicated that a foul and brutal murder had been committed. He was last seen alive on last Wednesday morning, when he went out into the woods for the purpose of cutting hoop-poles, and as he did not return at night search was made by his family and he was found about midnight stiff in death and with his body showing the marks of some frightful blows and bruises. A certain party was suspected of the murder and we understand that an inquest was to have been held yesterday but we have failed to learn the result.

Mr. Stricklin lived near the South Carolina line and was quite an old man, probably nearly 75 years of age, and was regarded in his neighborhood and county as a quiet, inoffensive citizen.

"Democrats don't want Bastiles. All they want is a little ballot-box with a hole in the top," says Gov. Allen, of Ohio.

These noons are warm enough for fans and freezers, and the nights are cool enough for blankets and bed-quilts.

The retail dry goods men say "there is something very pretty in ladies gloves this season." The remark is handy.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Terrible Fire in Charlotte Yesterday—Sixteen Hundred Bales of Cotton and Many Buildings Burned—Loss Nearly Half a Million of Dollars.

From various dispatches received in this city yesterday, but principally by the authorities of the Carolina Centra Railway, to whom we are indebted for the use of them, we regret to learn that a fearful fire broke out in the city of Charlotte yesterday, about 1 o'clock, entailing very heavy losses on many parties as well as on a number of corporations.

The fire is reported to have caught in some manner in the Steam Compress at the depot of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta and Richmond & Danville (N. C. R. R.), both of which, with the exception of the transfer house, together with the ticket offices, were totally consumed. There was a large lot of cotton variously estimated at from 1,600 to 3,000 bales, which was also burned. the platform at that point of the Carolina Central Railway was also, at one time, in great danger, but was saved by great exertions. The fire companies were early on the ground, and as soon as they could obtain water, organized a manful resistance to the devouring elemeut. But the winds were high and the flames fierce, and it was only by prodigous efforts that the property of the C. C. R. W. Co., was saved from destruction. There was not a very large quantity of merchandise in the two burned depots and the loss there was principally in cotton and guano.

From the depots the flames spread with resistless fury to the shanties which surrounded them and which were soon destroyed, and they then made a leap and began to envelope the dwelling houses of citizens in that locality. In this respect we fear that the loss is also very heavy, although we have no further details of the ravages of the fire. It is only known here that it raged until last mid-night, when it was finally got under control, after having destroyed about half a million of property.

An intense interest and sympathy was felt here for our sister city in her terrible affliction, and the offer of a fire steamer was made, but as it was not called for, it is presumed either that the fire was at that time under control or that there was not water sufficient for an increase of force. We shall await full particulars by to-day's mail.

The Charlotte Fire.

The Charlotte *Observer*, of yesterday's date, contains a full report of the disastrous fire in that city on Friday afternoon. The fire was first discovered about 3 o'clock and not in the works of the Compress Company, but near them. Otherwise the particulars given by us yesterday are in the main correct. The *Observer's* figures of the losses are as follows:

Messrs. Sanders & Blackwood are the heaviest losers, in cotton. They had on the platform 1,401 bales of cotton, and not more than 175 to 200 bales were saved, and most of that is in a very damaged condition. They were insured for $101,000.

Stenhouse & Macaulay lost only about twelve bales—all insured.

S. B. Meacham, agent, lost twenty-five bales, valued at $2,200—all insured.

Burroughs & Springs lost several car loads of guano, fully insured. Companies represented by them lose $37,000 insurance in the city.

Oates Brothers lost 29 bales, valued at about $2,000. Total loss, no insurance.

Messrs. Manney & Bros., of King Mountain, lost 10 bales, valued at $700, no insurance.

Col. J. Y. Bryce lost about 30 bales, covered by insurance.

Sutherlin & Johnson lost 64 bales, covered by insurance.

Mr. Kizer, 6 bales valued at $600, total loss, no insurance.

R. J. McDowell lost 9 bales, valued at $600, total loss, no insurance.

Mrs. Brown, relict of the late P. M. Brown, lost in buildings not less than $18,000. Total loss, no insurance.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE LOSSES

must be added an immense quantity of freight at the depots, and a very large quantity of furniture, which, on being removed from the residences, was, in many instances, damaged nearly as badly as if destroyed by fire.

HOUSES BURNED.

Offices of the North Carolina Depot.
The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad depot.
Dwelling belonging to Mrs. Brown, kitchen in yard of same.
Blacksmith shop and barn.
Three tenement houses belonging to Mrs. Brown.
Brown's tannery.
North Carolina Railroad blacksmith shop.
Wood shop and blacksmith shop belonging to Mrs. Brown.
Tenement house on Trade street belonging to Mrs. Brown.
The old Peter Brown residence.
Tiddy's stables.
W. R. Myers' stable.
C. H. Elms' stable.
Residence of Rob't Bailey on Seventh street.

The total losses are estimated to reach not less than $300,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

The Centennial—Meeting of the Citizens of Abbottsburg.

ABBOTTSBURG, N. C., April 16.

Pursuant to call, a meeting was held in this place on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., to take some action respecting the Centennial Celebration to be held at Charlotte on the 20th of May, proximo.

On motion, I. H. Smith, Esq., was called to the Chair and Mr. J. S. Cain was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained that, as to action to his knowledge had been taken by the citizens of Bladen to secure a representation of the county at the Centennial Celebration, to be held at Charlotte on the 20th of May, this meeting was called to secure such representation by the appointment of a delegation of the citizens of this township.

On motion, a delegation of three were appointed by the Chair to represent this township at the Centennial, to act in conjunction with such other delegations that may be appointed by the Executive Committee of the county or by other townships, if there be no such County Executive Committee. Messrs. J. W. Wallace, Jno. Nutt, Jr., and Jos. W. Powell were appointed as the delegation.

On motion, three alternates were appointed by the Chair. Messrs. J. W. McLeod, J. S. Cain and J. A. Russ were appointed.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion, Dr. J. Frank Newbill and Mr. E. G. Whitney were appointed a Committee to solicit funds for the Centennial. It was moved that a copy of the proceedings be sent to the JOURNAL and *Star* with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC H. SMITH, Chairman.
J. S. CAIN, Secretary.

Whales on Our Coast.

Friday morning a large whale was killed and landed at Hoop Pole, on Bogue beach, and the following noon two others were wounded at Whale Creek, near Cape Lookout, one of which is now on the beach and the other will probably be captured when the weather moderates. The two whales on the beach will yield from eighty to one hundred barrels oil, to the lucky men who captured them.

Pender County.

The following are the official returns of the election held in Pender county on last Thursday. It will be seen that South Washington has been chosen as the county seat, and that the entire Republican ticket for county officers has been elected:

CASWELL TOWNSHIP—NORTH SIDE.

Sheriff—Williams 90, Gamberg 96, Costin 2; Clerk of Superior Court—Bryan 87, Galloway 92; Treasurer—Larkins 89, Bivins 97; Coroner—Bordeaux 90, Brown 96; Surveyor—Colvin 85, Larkins 100; Register—McPherson 85, Nixon 96, Scattering 4; County Seat—Lillington, 57, Burgaw 16, South Washington 94, Leesburg 2, Rocky Point 12, Point Caswell 1; County Commissioners—Nixon 83, Collins 81, Moore 81, Corbett 88, Jordan 85, French 95, Shaw 94, Manning 93, Armstrong 97, Horrell 115. Township officers—Magistrates—J J Pridgen 32, James Thompson 46, John Moore 4, L Vollers 3, Scattering 2; Clerk—H C Register 35, Henry Hall 11, Scattering 2.

CASWELL TOWNSHIP—SOUTH SIDE.

Sheriff—Williams 66, Gamberg 54; Clerk of Superior Court—Bryan 66 Galloway 54; Register—McPherson 58 Nixon 54; Treasurer—Larkins 66, Bivins 54; Coroner—Bordeaux 66 Brown 54; Surveyor—Colvin 67, Larkins 53; County Seat—South Washington, 51, Burgaw, 68; County Commissioners—Nixon 66, Collins, 66, Moore 52, Corbett 71, Jordan 66, French 49 Horrell 63, Manning 64, Shaw 58, Armstrong 64. Township officers—Magistrates—J. J. Pridgen 26, James Thompson 26, B. F. Keith 1; Clerk—Henry Hall 25.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Sheriff—Williams 125, Gamberg 167; Clerk of Superior Court—Bryan 124, Galloway 172; Register—McPherson 126, Nixon 166; Treasurer—Larkins 122, Bivins 175; Coroner—Bordeaux 122, Brown 170; Surveyor—Colvin 102, Larkins 190; County Seat—Rocky Point 54, South Washington 161, Burgaw 61, Lillington 15, Ashton 4; County Commissioners—Nixon 121, Collins 122, Moore 123, Corbett 127, Jordan 118, French 171, Horrell 171, Manning 170, Shaw 173, Armstrong 175.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

For Sheriff—Gamberg 135, Williams 105; Clerk of Superior Court, Bryan 57, Galloway 186; Register of Deeds, Nixon 135, McPherson 105; Coroner, Bordeaux 95; Brown 148; Surveyor, Larkins 150, Colvin 86; Treasurer, Bivins 82, Larkins 110; County Site, Burgaw 56, South Washington 191; County Commissioners, French 135, Shaw 157, Manning 135, Armstrong 138, Horrell 134, Nixon 106, Corbett 112, Collins 90, Moore 89, Jordan 86, Scattering 4. Township officers—Magistrates—R. W. Moore 50, C. C. Woodcock 52, Clerk, H. A. Bland 46; Constable, C. Z. Costin 35.

ROCKY POINT TOWNSHIP.

Sheriff—Gamberg 238, Williams 98; Clerk of Superior Court—Bryan 100, Galloway 238; Register—Nixon 228, McPherson 104; Coroner—Brown 238, Bordeaux, 100; Surveyor—Larkins 235, Colvin 103; Treasurer—Bivins 236, Larkins 100; County Site—South Washington 171, Rocky Point 125, Ashton 34; Burgaw 7; County Commissioners—French 241, Shaw 246; Manning 236, Armstrong 235, Horrell 235, Nixon 101, Corbett 100, Collins 109, Moore 103, Jordan 96. No returns of township officers reported,

HOLDEN TOWNSHIP.

Sheriff—Williams 54, Gamberg 71; Clerk of Superior Court—Bryan 54, Galloway 75; Treasurer—Larkins 54, Bivins 76; Register of Deeds—McPherson 54 Nixon 73; Coroner—Bordeaux 52, Brown 76; Surveyor—Colvin 54, Larkins 75; County Site—South Washington 68, Burgaw 53, Rocky Point 5; County Commissioners—Nixon 53, Collins 54, Moore 54; Corbett 53, Jordan 54, French 75; Shaw 77, Manning 79, Armstrong 75, Horrell 75. No township officers returned.

HOLLY TOWNSHIP.

Sheriff—Gamberg 87, Williams 106; Clerk of Superior Court—Bryan 103, Galloway 90; Register—Nixon 90, McPherson, 101; Surveyor—Colvin 85, Larkins 90; Treasurer—Bivins 90, Larkins 103; Coronor—Bordeaux 93, Brown 90; County Seat—Rocky Point 24, Burgaw 72, South Washington 99. Ashton 2; County Commissioners—Nixon 102, Collins 98, Moore 80, Corbett 98, Jordan 47, French 101, Shaw 162, Manning 90, Armstrong 90, Horrell 93. Township officers: Magistrates—thos Williams 4, J. N. Mashburn 5; Clerk—Jno. M. Rowe 5.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Sheriff—Gamberg 203, Williams 93; Clerk of Superior Court—Galloway 203, Bryan 82; Register of Deeds—McPherson 91, Nixon 201, scattering 3; Treasurer—Larkins 96, Bivins 203; Coroner—Brown 206, Bordeaux 97; Surveyor—Larkins 200, Colvin 94; County Seat—Ashton 50, Rocky Point 42, South Washington 206; County Commissioners—French 203, Shaw 254, Manning 206, Armstrong 202, Horrell 200. Nixon 93, Corbett 94, Collins, 93, Jordan 53, Moore 93.—Township officers: Magistrates—Geo W. Pollock 90, W. D. McMillan 98; Constable—J. W. Westbrook, 63; Clerk—R. C. Nixon 90.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Sheriff—Gamberg 124, Williams 134, Clerk of Superior Court—Bryan 131; Galloway 135; Register—McPherson 127, Nixon 124; Coroner—Bordeaux 123, Brown 137; Surveyor—Colvin 18, Larkins 177; Treasurer—Bivins 125, Larkins 135; County Seat—Leesburg, 124, South Washington 87, Burgaw 64, Rocky Point 1; County Commissioners—Nixon 134, Corbett 131, Collins 129, Moore 95, Jordan 41, French 139, Shaw 224, Manning 124. Armstrong 125 Horrell 125 No election returns for township officers reported from this township.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is the total vote in the county, as compiled from the official returns:

Sheriff—Williams 871, Gamberg 1,175. Clerk of Superior Court—Bryan 804, Galloway 1,251. Register of Deeds—McPherson 851, Nixon 1,167. Treasurer—Larkins 875, Bivins 1,588. Coroner—Bordeaux 838, Brown 1,215. Surveyor—Colvin 694, Larkins 1,270. County Commissioners—Nixon 859, Collins 883, Moore 770, Corbett 874, Jordan 646, French 1,209, Horrell 1,211, Manning 1,200, Shaw 1,445, Armstrong 1,201.

County Seat—Rocky Point 253, South Washington 1,129, Burgaw 400, Lillington 72, Ashton 90, Point Caswell 1, Leesburg 126.

Another Wilmington Boy.

We learn from the Raleigh N. C. *Advocate* that "Mr. John Dawson Smith, son of W. D. Smith, Esq., of Fayetteville, N. C., (formerly of Wilmington) has just returned from a three years stay in Europe. From the University of Virginia he went to the University of Heidelburg where he pursued his studies with zeal and received high scholastic honors. After finishing his literary and philosophical course, he pursued the study of law and won the high degree of LL. D., which seems to be a meritorious, and not a barren, honorary title which the German Universities confer." Mr. Smith is another of our Wilmington boys, and is a grandson of our deceased friend Junius D. Gardner, Esq.

Americans are a Nation of Dyspeptics

We live fast, dissipate and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every kind of life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters will remove the evil effects, and the recovered patient, with pure, vitalized electrical blood flowing through his veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which added to experience, will cause him to abstain in the future. 4w

For the Journal

The Election in Pender.

ROCKY POINT, 5 o'clock p. m., April 15th, 1875.

Editors Journal:—The election is progressing quietly here. At this writting the result is uncertain, but the probability is that the Radicals have elected their ticket, including their secret nomination for a county site—South Washington. The correspondence published in your paper to-day from Point Caswell over the signature of "W. T. B," is full of truth and wisdom and explains many of the causes which have produced that defeat of a party which has been foreshadowed for a week, and ever since the evidence has been so plain that illegal Radical voting was to be the means of defeating us in this election. Hundreds of Radicals have no doubt registered who were not qualified, and our citizens have been worried by their own observations and even told by high Radical authority in Wilmington (not approving of this overruning of Pender by Radicals from other counties) that some two or three hundred Radical voters had disappeared from Wilmington recently and come over into Pender. This importation and colinization of voters in the new county, in conjunction with lamentable disaffection and neglect of duty in our own ranks, bearing upon the county offices and county site, has doubtless enabled the Radical party to succeed this time in the new county.

The negroes in this township, under the lash of their political master, Jas Heaton, who has been here all day, voted mostly for South Washington for the county site. Certain Radical leaders, in order to spite certain citizens of Rocky Point who have been most active in securing the new county, hoping also to prejudice the citizens of Pender against it, by putting the site at an inconvenient place on the railroad, and thus get Pender back into New Hanover, have laid a deep scheme to put the site at South Washington. The radical King of "Excelsior," who made a faint for Rocky Point and even voted, (the first time in this township) for it in order the better to cover his delusive work, has no doubt, in his hatred of Pender, been one of theese schemers in this radical scheme for running the new county.—He has boasted, with others, that such a location for the county site would be the entering wedge for destroying the county.

But these enemies of the new county know nothing of the depth, length and breadth of the undying love for Pender, of those citizens of this community who were most active in aiding in its establishment. Their devotion to the name and county of Pender cannot be measured by the subordinate consideration of a county site and the same is true of the thousand good men and true, of Pender, who petitioned the Legislature for its establishment. They all have Pender hearts warm enough and big enough to embrace, and they do embrace every inch of her territory and every spot upon the said road that has been run for a county site. They are ready and willing to go to South Washington to attend court if that place has to-day been selected, and are to-day, moreover, more united than at any previous time for Pender county. The efforts of Heaton, French, Manning & Co., to demoralize the citizens of Pender, and to get back the county in o New Hanover, serve to unite our people more than ever in its behalf, as these men will learn to their sorrow. They know that such a thing as getting a county back into the parent county is as unknown as it is futile and absurd These early trials of Pender will make the name and county nearer and dearer than ever to her true and gallant Democracy.

Magisterial Acumen.

The bench of North Carolina may be enlightened in their official duties by the following report of a trial before one of the Radical admistrators of the law in one of the rural districts near this city.

The Justice of the Peace was August Gamberg, the prosecutor G. Z. French and the defendant a negro man charged with killing a hog of the prosecutor; the only witness in the case being a little negro girl, who being naturally very timid, was frightened into speechlessness, by her first appearance before the *august* tribunal.

Judge—Now little garl, jhoost you sthand up und answere dese questions vat I ax you.

You seest ter mon takes ter goon on his shoulder to keel meester french's hog? The witness made no answer.

Judge—I say, you see ter man ven he takes ter goon on his shoulder to shoot meester French's hog?

Still no answer from the witness.

Judge—I say, joost now you answer dose questions. You sees ter mon takes ter goon on his shoulder ven he shoots meester French's hog? Still no answer.

Judge—Vell, Meester French, I dinks py G—, you pays der chost.

County Commissioners.

A special session of the Board was held Saturday afternoon to receive the returns of the election held in Pender county.

The returns were canvassed by the Board, and the Clerk was instructed to proclaim at the Court House door the result, and to file in the offices of the Register of Deeds and the Sheriff of this county, duly certified statements of the returns made by the Judges of Election in the various precincts in Pender county. The Clerk was also instructed to issue notices of election to the various officers elected, to be forwarded to the Sheriff of Pender through the office of the Sheriff of New Hanover.

Commissioners Wagner, Morriss, and VanAmringe were appointed a Committee to assist Ex-Sheriff Black in making up his settlement with the County Treasurer for the balance of the poll tax and tax on personal property, collected from delinquents for the year 1873

It was ordered that the Chairman *pro temp* of the Board be authorized to borrow an amount not exceeding six thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying off claims issued by the Board and now remaining unpaid.

The Board then adjourned.

The Great Tribunal.

Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its favorable verdict long ago stamped Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the leading invigorant and alternative of the age, and the truthfulness of that decision is constantly receiving fresh corroboration in the shape of results, the most complete and satisfactory accomplished, in our very midst Tributes of its efficacy as a remedy for indigestion, constipation, nervous complaints, general debility, rheumatism and kidney disorders pour in from every quarter; physicians emphatically recommend it as a remedy for most inorganic maladies, and the press indorses the dictum of the profession. Thus the popularity of the reigning tonic-stimulant of America is constantly widening despite the invectives fulminated against spiritnous preparations by the venders of mock temperance bitters, which the public sometime since discovered to be fermented rubish, and the sales of which are rapidly on the wane.

To the Afflicted.

No matter under what form of sickness you labor, there is one great truth you should keep in mind: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants. The best *Blood Purifier* ever discovered is Dr. WALKER'S famous VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple. 4w

STATE NEWS.

Wilson is to have a regular ice house.

Four young Tarboreans have left for Texas.

There was a hail storm in the Northern part of Forsyth county on Monday night.

Winston postoffice will be made a money order office after the first of July. Says the Sentinel.

The Raleigh News says: Wake Superior Court is in session. There are 2,900 cases in the different dockets, of which 2,600 are what is known as poll-tax indictments.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: Our friend, Dr. S. B. Evans, an esteemed physician of the Newbern section, left here on Friday with his family for Statesville, where he has determined to locate and expects to engage in the practice of medicine.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: Our Greene county friends are making preparations for rebuilding their county jail, burned a few days ago. We learn that the prisoners who escaped after the burning of the jail have not been recaptured.

Gov. Brogden left for Greensboro this evening where he meets Messrs Armfield and Robinson, with whom he has been commissioned by the Legislature to attend the purchase of claims against the Western Railroad in case of Sibley and others against the road.

The Raleigh News says: The entire community will learn with deep regret of the illness of Prof. S. A. Stevens, of the Peace Institute. Yesterday he was stricken down with paralysis of the brain and last evening the paralysis had extended to one side of his body. He is now in a very critical condition but not beyond the hope of reeovery.

The Raleigh News says: We have received the prospectus of the Daily Capital, which will appear in this city at an early day. The Capital Publishing Company is composed of journeymen printers, part of whom have been recently connected with the Daily News. The name of the editor is not mentioned. Mr Jno. Bragg is to be the city editor Success to the enterprise.

The Raleigh News says: It is rumored that Mr. C. F. Harriss, formerly of the Concord Sun, has purchased the Agricultural Journal of this city. For the past month Mr. H. has been connected with the Journal as associate editor, and his articles have been spoken of very highly by the farmers and Grangers. We would be glad to welcome Mr. Harriss as a permanent resident in our city.

The Raleigh News says: Gov. Brogden left the city on Thursday evening for Greensboro, where he will be joined by Lieutenant Gov-rnor Armfield and Capt. J. L. Robinson, Speaker of the late House of Representatives. These gentlemen constitute the commission, authorized by an act of the Assembly, to purchase in the name of the State the decree of the Federal Court against the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: Some fiend in human form deliberately set fire to the grist and saw mills near Nashville, belonging to Mr. W. J. B Harper, last Sunday night and burned them to the ground. As there had been no fire used near the mill on that day no doubt exists in the mind of any body as to its being burned by an incendiary. The property was not covered by insurance and Mr. Harper's loss is about $4,000.

The Tarboro Southerner says: There are confined in the county jail seven persons for trial at the approaching term of the Superior Court who have been committed for capital offences, viz: N. P. Overton, Noah Taylor, John Williams, Wm. Freeman, Elias Powell, Hilliard Whitaker, for murder, Allen Lyons, for rape. All are colored except the first mentioned who is alleged to have murdered young Grimes a few months ago. It is highly probable that a majority of them will be convicted.

The Salem Press says: Last week we briefly noticed the raid by U. S. revenue officers on illicit distillers in Yadkin county. We learn since that the party operated near Yadkinville caught several persons, destroyed thirteen stills, emptying the whisky, beer, &c., all in one day. Information had been given of certain illicit distillers, whereupon official instruction was given to seize, confiscate and destroy stills, fixtures and whisky found in possession of certain parties. Another account says about 35 stills, some in use and some not, were cut up, destroying about $10,000 worth of property.

The Wilson Advance says: The money realized by the Wilson Gift Concert and which the Superintendent refused to accept, and which has caused so much agitation in the State, has been invested for the benefit of the orphans. Over three hundred dollars in provisions have been already shipped to Oxford, and the receipt acknowledged in the last Children's Friend is as follows: Contributed by friends of orphans, through Todd, Schenck Co., Baltimore, 5 barrels flour, 519 pounds sugar, 181 pounds coffee, 44 gallons molasses, 553 pounds hams, 302 pounds breakfast strips, 225 pounds lard. It is right that the orphans should have the benefit of this contribution. It was intended for them and they have received part and will get the balance in due time. We think the fact too should be published in justice to the committee.

We clip the following from the Raleigh News, in reference to the poll-tax cases: The Superior Court now in this city was occupied on Friday and Saturday of last week and on Monday of this week, with the argument of the indictments for failing to list polls for taxation. Solicitor Harris, with whom appeared Messrs. Ed. Graham Haywood and Judge Fourgee, appeared for the State. The defendants were represented by Messrs. Fowle, Snow, Fuller and Strong. The first question argued was as to the jurisdiction of the Court over the bills found at last term, and pending at the passage of the recent act of the Legislature, attempting to direct the jurisdiction of the Superior Court. After elaborate argument the jurisdiction was conceded to be in the Superior Court, and His Honor, Judge Watts, so held.

The second question was a motion to dismiss the indictment as to each person who had paid the tax and exhibited his receipt, and the one dollar and fifty cents costs as provided by the Act of the Legislature. The State took the ground that the act of dismissal was a judicial act, and that the Act of the Legislature requiring the Solicitor to dismiss upon the payment of the tax and costs, was a void exercise of power. The defence contended that the Act was in the nature of the Amnesty Act. After thorough argument on this point, Judge Watts held with the State.

The third and last question was under a new bill found at this term, as to the jurisdiction over cases where bills have been found since the passage of the Act of the Legislature.—His Honor decided, under the various decisions of the Supreme Court, that the jurisdiction was in the Superior Court. As soon as the decision was rendered, Solicitor Harris announced that all parties indicted who desired and had paid the tax, could have their cases dismised by paying half costs, which amounts to $6.45 in each case. All parties who do not settle at once will have capiases served upon them and they will be required to appear at June term of Wake Superior Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is cooling and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a panacea for our aged mothers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Reliable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev O. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bowdoin square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years in nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowden Square Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; all of those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev E. S Best. No person can doubt this testimony as there is no doubt about the curative power of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1st, 1873

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE as one of the great est value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seven years of age; for the last two years he has been afflicted in a manner as to his legs, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A number of physicians could give us but little comfort for his recovery, telling us the summer climating that he might possibly live through it. Human remedies that were administered to us did not save him, as he had to undergo much to endure the operation, but the VEGETINE is now giving him VEGETINE is now giving him VEGETINE is now giving him